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WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN AND OUR MISSION FIELD

A UNION ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
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BY THE WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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ission Fields and Subjects for Monthly Concert.

[M]AY	General Summary.	JULY.	Indians, Chinese and Japanese in America.
[F]EBUARY	China.	AUGUST	Papal Europe.
MARCH	Mexico and Guatemala.	SEPTEMBER	Japan and Korea.
APRIL	India.	OCTOBER	Persia.
MAY	Siam and Laos.	NOVEMBER	South America.
JUNE	Africa.	DECEMBER	Syria.

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WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN

AND

OUR MISSION FIELD

VOL. V. MARCH, 1890. NO. 3

THE Treasurer of the Assembly's Board has issued a statement regarding its finances up to February 1. This shows a total gain over last year of about $20,000, most of it due to legacies. The Woman's Societies have made the slight advance of $4,670.91, or a little more than one-fourth of their deficit at the end of the last fiscal year. Does every lady clearly understand that our year of giving is from April to April and therefore our books are near to closing? Everything on the side of the missions is beckoning an advance and still is echoing that voice we love: "Ye did it unto Me."

TEN girls have been converted during the last twelve months in that pioneer school at Takata, Japan, and the church for which, as we heard last September, children, old women and all classes were collecting their yen, has been already dedicated.

THE South India Mission are rejoicing over their new-comers. "If they are a sample of missionary volunteers," wrote Mr. Graham, "I hope God will send us more." And "more" is what they ask for —ten married men and five single ladies. Thank God for missions that are not satisfied with what they have attained, but reach out to wider conquest! What shall that mission hear from us?

FOR the first time in their history the Methodist women have dropped the lead of all the woman's societies of the world in the department of medical missions. They have a noble record running through the past twenty years, and are now represented by eight physicians in the field, including the first ever sent from them.

ARE the Presbyterian women aware that the honor and responsibility of leadership of all the woman's missionary societies in the medical department is resting for the moment upon *them?* We have ten, not only fully, but highly, qualified physicians in the field and another expecting soon to return to India.

WE may congratulate ourselves that most of our missionary physicians have been placed in such surroundings as promise length of days to their career. Two have been sent together to Wei Hien; one at Peking is accompanied by a thorough nurse; several have first-class assistants in the dispensary, and several can take counsel any day with some brother physician. But let it not be forgotten that Dr. Mary Bradford, at Tabriz, Persia, and Dr. Jessica Carleton, at Amballa, India, *are practically without any of these supports.* How long are these gifted and devoted women to bear the consequent strain? Leadership, if it means anything, means responsibility.

DR. MARY BRADFORD writes apologetically of her first eight months of practice in Tabriz. "But," she says, "I am sure that every patient represents three times the amount of time and talk it would take in America." She reports 170 patients and 249 prescriptions at the dispensary, which was open only one or two days in the week; 225 medical visits to houses; 98 office visits and 278 written prescriptions. Add to this, learning a language, teaching medicine daily and the Bible on Sunday, and it doesn't seem a work to require an apology.

ONE of our missionaries who, from 1886 to 1888, made a brave struggle to live and work in Siam, Mrs. Nettie Sayers Cooper, died of consumption at Wapello, Ia., January 20, 1890, at the age of thirty-one.

IT is not every day that we see a New Hebrides missionary in New York, so that it was the greater pleasure to have Rev. James H. Lawrie and his wife, of the Free Church of Scotland, the only missionaries

on Aneityum, among us for a few days. Mrs. Lawrie was listened to with most sympathetic attention in the woman's meeting at the Mission House on Feb. 5.

THE school in Guatemala wound up for long vacation with a ride and picnic and breakfast at eleven o'clock under the trees —this in December.

A NEED in Mexico: A Protestant college.

THE greatest need in Mexico: The descent of the Holy Spirit upon the little churches and upon every man and woman trying to live in Christ there. To ask this gift their presbytery devotes its March meeting, and is it not our part to anticipate that meeting and join in the request?

IT has always struck us that the American ladies reported as fainting away at bull fights in Mexico and Spain might have done better still—fainted at the thought of going to such a place. We commend to tourists what General Grant thought of bull fights:

"Every Sunday [City of Mexico] there was a bull fight. I attended one—just one. The sight to me was sickening. I could not see how human beings could enjoy the sufferings of beasts, and often of men, as they seemed to do on these occasions."—*Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant*, Vol. I., p. 175.

THE missions of the American Board in Japan are in mourning, and all who love the cause of Christ in that land may mourn, for Joseph Neesima is dead. Perhaps no Christian of any modern mission has ever had a greater influence in the evangelization of his country than Mr. Neesima. Some of the facts of his life—his flight to this country at the age of twenty, his conversion and scholarship and return to Japan where his parents were the first converts to his preaching, his labors as President of the great Doshisha University, at Kyoto—these are known to our readers. But when the whole story shall be written, as it could not be in his lifetime, we believe it will appear that he was as directly called of God to lead his people as Moses was.

A TEACHER writes from Graham Seminary:

"I am sorry to say the school is not so large this year. We have only about 90. It is the same with all the schools. Our neighbors, the Episcopalians, have only 58 in their boys' school. There are so many institutions in Tokyo now and the Japanese have very good ones of their own and they won't take from foreigners anything they can do for themselves. Of course most of their schools are non-Christian. One of my pupils wrote her exercises in the same book she had used in the government school. To the question 'Who makes it rain?' the answer was 'Nature makes it rain.' Young Japan takes naturally to infidelity."

ALL our letters from Brazil are full of the revolution. A scene in the school yard at San Paulo seems to breathe the spirit of the new times. "While I am writing the children are marching through the yard with a banner made of a broom, towel and strips of cloth, singing the 'Marseillaise' and shouting, '*Viva la republica!*'" Services were held every night for a week in the San Paulo church and God's guidance invoked for the young republic. All the officers of the Provisional Government are friendly to evangelical ideas.

WHEN Prince Albert Victor lately visited the idol temples near Poona, attended by the Governor of Bombay and other high officials, an address was presented him, stating that "the temples are maintained by Government with an endowment of Rs. 18,000 ($9,000) per annum, contributed from the State revenues." Such facts as these must weigh upon Christian hearts in England.

THE C. M. S. opened Exeter Hall, London, the evening of Jan. 20, for a Farewell Meeting, and even that great hall was crowded. Fifteen missionaries were about to depart for Africa. Nine of them are Cambridge men, one an Oxonian and four are ladies, two of whom are unmarried. They are destined for the new Upper Niger Mission, the Lower Niger, the Yoruba country and East Africa. A noble contribution to that continent, we might say, but a member of the Society thus comments: "Those 3,000 servants of Christ [the audience], after singing hymns like 'Who is on the Lord's Side?' and 'Where are the Reapers?' are content to send forth *fifteen persons!* Moreover, nobody seemed ashamed of it! . . . The Church of Christ should be deeply dissatisfied until fifteen go *every month.*"

A FRIEND of missions, by a liberal contribution, authorizes the following offer to any Protestant minister of the Gospel or foreign missionary, viz.: To send the two complete volumes of the *World's Missionary Conference Report*, postpaid, to any part of the world, on receipt of $1.50. These volumes are full cloth, exactly the same as the original edition. Send to Fleming H. Revell, 12 Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

OUR MISSIONARIES IN MEXICO AND GUATEMALA

AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Miss Annetta M. Bartlett,	Apartado 247 Mexico City.	Miss Mabel Elliott,	Saltillo, Mexico.
Mrs. Hubert W. Brown,	" 305 " "	Miss Jennie Wheeler,	" "
Miss Ella De Baun,	" 247 " "	Miss M. L. Hammond,	Guatemala City, *via* New Orleans.
Mrs. Marion E. Beall,	Apartado 61 San Luis Potosi, Mexico.	Mrs. D. Y. Iddings,	" " " "
Mrs. Isaac Boyce,	Saltillo, Mexico.	Miss Imogene Stimers,	" " " "

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Editor of *Woman's Work:*

In former years only the ordained minister was recognized as a missionary, and it was always worded in the reports, so many missionaries "and their wives." In those days the wives had no voice in the monthly mission meeting, which was held to discuss the best methods of working and authorizing, or otherwise, new forms of work; albeit, some of these wives were working quite as industriously as their husbands, and with as good a command of the language. I often query how it is now when there are so many single lady missionaries, the unmarried, in some stations, outnumbering the married. Do the two "brethren" still exclude the presence and the voice of the *majority of the laborers* because they are only women? Perhaps, dear Editor, you can solve my problem, and so I refer it to you.

One of the Old Wives.

Dear Old Wife:

Your letter has lain for more than a year unanswered in the editorial desk, neither because it was unnoticed nor forgotten. On the contrary, it was the more interesting knowing so well as we do of your long missionary service, of years ago, and what a quiet, unaggressive woman you are—like all of us of *Woman's Work*, not the least bit "woman's rightish," as they call it. Perhaps I shall never tell you the whole reason why I didn't reply before, and as it could not very well be charged for a year to that unfailing feminine excuse, a "headache," let me lean back upon the safe alternative that I was "busy."

But, to-day, I joyfully set myself to communicate what is sure to give you pleasure. The Board of Foreign Missions has lately issued a revised manual for the use of its missionaries, in which section 30 reads as follows:

"30. A Mission consists of all foreign missionaries under appointment by the Board within specified territorial limits, who are all, including single women, entitled to vote. Wives of missionaries are regarded as advisory members of the mission, entitled to express their opinion on business before the body, but not to vote except where they devote themselves exclusively to the work, as in the case of single women. No missionary shall have a vote till after one year of service in connection with the mission."

In section 5 these words also are found: "The wives of missionaries are regarded as associate missionaries."

You will see from these quotations that when women of our Presbyterian Church consecrate themselves to foreign missions, and for this service surrender everything which their brethren surrender, and just like them are held amenable to the Board and all its regulations, they are recognized as being just what they go to be—missionaries. They are a part of station meeting and of annual meeting, and there are no extra limitations put upon them and no cramping of their service on account of being, as you express it, "only women." So that none of us need hesitate to invite our strong and enthusiastic young women to enlist for missionary work for fear of their exclusion from the mission council; and none of the young women graduates of our higher institutions, who have been disciplined to independent thought, need take alarm at predictions of undue silencing power of "the two brethren" or any hampering control not authorized in their farewell instructions from the Mission House. So, too, none of our corps of faithful women on mission ground need suppress their judgments upon mission work from a sensitive dread of being thought out of their place.

This adjustment of relations emanates, as you see, from the high source of our Board itself, and will be thoroughly satisfactory to you and to all our most engaged and intelligent workers on both sides the sea.

And do you not think it will have an admirable effect upon our young missionaries? For I have noticed this among young ladies, that when they are not held responsible for what they say, they are more apt to talk unguardedly. Responsi-

bility begets restraint. And isn't this always true of us women, that while we may shrink from a responsibility till the last moment, when it is put upon us by powers which we respect, our conscience will not excuse us, and the first thing we know we come up to the burden with an ease that surprises us?

At all events, this course is calculated to make our young messengers more intelligent upon the whole, wide mission work, and it is to be hoped that after this we shall never hear of any of them journeying to annual meeting and remaining away from all the sessions except the communion service. They will discover that every branch of the mission work is near to their hearts, "estimates" included, and when they notice just how much it costs for this colporteur and for that pioneer day school, it may be they will think of ways to economize in their own school-rooms; or, on the other hand, they may see that they are walking too narrow a track and should increase their appliances in order to keep pace with other departments.

This voting is nothing new in some of our missions and, of course, no novelty among other Boards. The ladies of the Methodist and Friends' Societies have known no other way. Among the missions of the American Board the practice goes largely by "local option," but I never heard, certainly of any interior station of theirs whose members would not agree with one of their veterans who said, "station meeting isn't half a meeting unless the ladies are present." I knew one of their missions to postpone annual meeting until it was possible for a certain lady to be present and vote with the brethren and join them in a recommendation to the Board in Boston.

So far as my information goes, I believe our ladies' opinions, their schools and cherished plans receive a similar consideration—unless in rare instances—among the missions, and I *know* they do at the Mission House. But I see the point you make, and, because *you* make it, am the more glad that our Board has provided against the possibility of such a contingency.

As to the Associate Missionaries, what would have become of famine relief (and many other things), last year, without them?

Yours faithfully,

E. C. P.

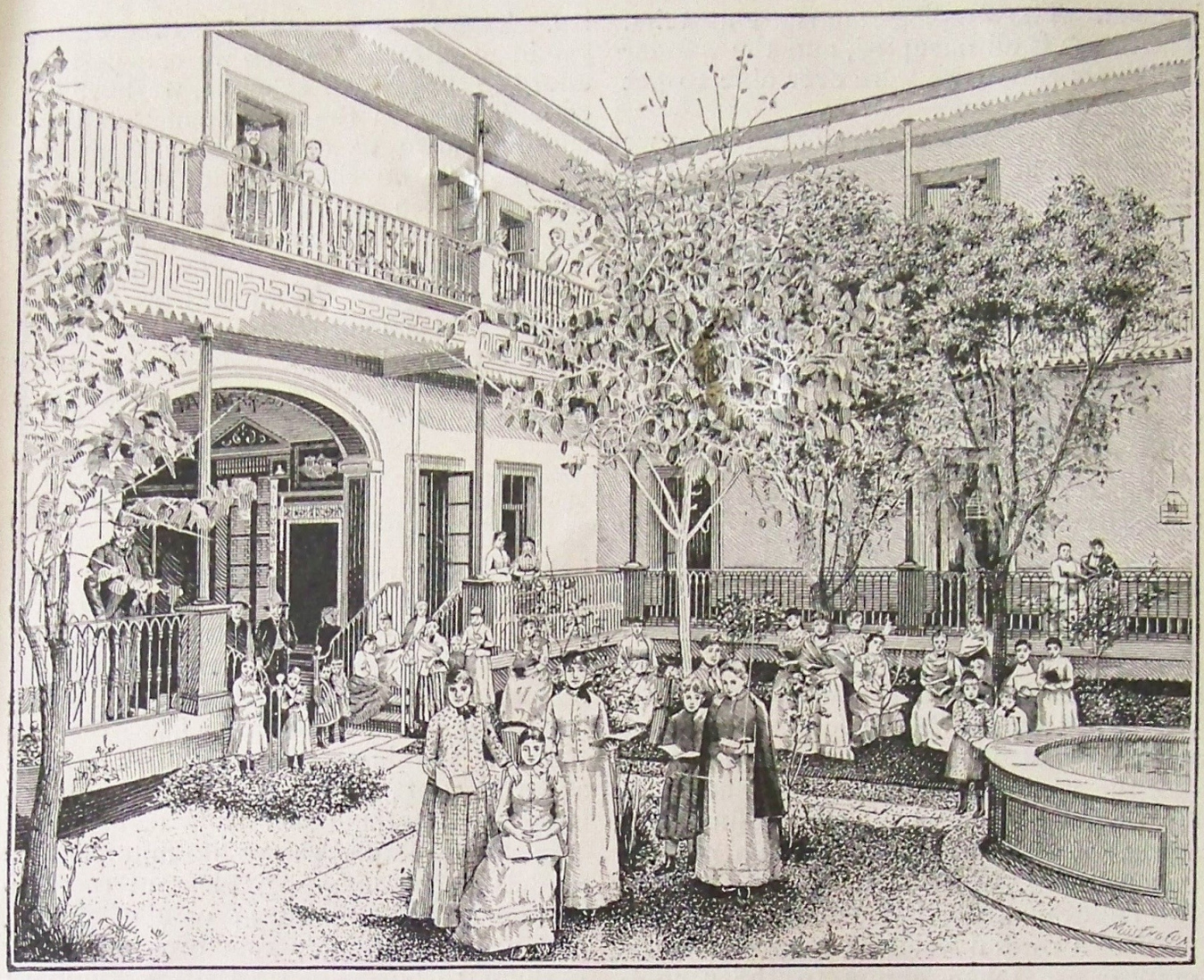
THOROUGH PREPARATION.

A NEW and unexpected plea is being made in *India's Women*, the organ of the C. M. S. Zenana Society, for an intelligent class of zenana teachers, and especially for those who know something of the religious systems which they encounter. The article is written by an intelligent Native Christian woman of Kapurthalla. She says: "The employment of women who, with very poor secular learning, combine such a want of knowledge of their own and other religions as to unfit them for efficient zenana work might gradually be discontinued. The pitiable ignorance of such women, added to their lack of zeal, produces an impression in the minds of those with whom they come in contact highly derogatory to Christianity. Ignorant, most of the Hindu and Mohammedan women are no doubt, but not so their husbands, and it is natural to suppose that they often speak to their husbands of the new doctrines taught them. Would the men, however tolerant for the sake of the benefits derived from missionary ministrations, desist from prejudicing their minds against the doctrines taught them?"

After emphasizing the fact that the zenana teacher is really encountering not the ignorance of the woman whom she teaches, but the keen objections, criticisms and ridicule of her husband, she adds: "Unless our zenana ladies and their subordinates are well qualified for the delicate and difficult work intrusted to them the results cannot be those, exactly, for which they pray."

Evidently the whole subject of missionary qualification in men and in women needs keying up to a better knowledge of the work to be done and the particular obstacles which it presents. The Christian world has been under a misapprehension as to the intellectual forces of resistance to be met on heathen soil. The idea that the thorough education of ordained missionaries is *less* important than has been supposed and that any well-disposed young woman of fair, average intelligence and a consecrated spirit can hope to grapple with the heathenism of countries like India or Japan must be laid aside. There are now in India many educated women who, like Ramabai, are seeking the elevation of their sex, but not along Christian lines. The teachings of the Bible are met by those of the Vedas.

F. F. E.



OUR BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

[THIS school, which has had a fine record in years past, has now been made capable of further usefulness by a generous enlargement furnished by the Woman's Boards at a cost of $7,000. For an account of the re-dedication of the building see the teacher's letter in *W. W. W.*, December, '89. There are now seventy scholars enrolled, thirty-eight of them house-pupils, of whom the majority are between the ages of fourteen and twenty. The superintendent of schools in Tampico pays $20 per month for board and tuition for his little daughter.

MISS DE BAUN, who joined the school only last summer, is already teaching geography and arithmetic in Spanish. Late in December she wrote of the Christian Endeavor Society among the girls, and says: "I am thankful to be able to tell you that some of them are very much in earnest in trying to live a Christian life. Nearly all of our older girls are members of the Church, and several newer pupils were received into its fellowship last communion."]

DR. GREENE will send you photographs of the house, from which you will see the arrangement of the rooms. There is only one tier of them on each floor, so that each room has a window on the street and a glass door on the corridor inside. The house stands on a southwest corner. The entrance is from Providencia Street on the north, which is crossed by Humboldt Avenue. All the windows on the street are really doors that open down to the floor the same as the doors on the corridor. The house incloses the court on four sides, so that we have a sense of seclusion and security. It is now really beautiful. The girls show great interest in taking care of it, for it is like a palace to them, many of whom never knew the luxury of a bed in their homes.

The house is now well lighted and ventilated and much warmer than before, and the girls no longer sleep in close, chilly, dark rooms. I used to feel so sorry for them on frosty mornings in their cotton dresses and wish that I could give each one a woolen shawl or jacket. That need is largely obviated now by the sunny upper corridor.

We have all the rooms on one side of the entrance downstairs, for school-rooms. On the opposite side the entrance are parlor, library, dining-rooms, sewing-room and

kitchen. The sleeping-rooms are upstairs. The house is all occupied, and the wonder to us now is how we were ever able to get on with one story.

The expense was much greater than we anticipated at first, largely on account of the extra work that was required on the lower story, for the roof was taken off before the building began, and that necessitated repainting and papering all the lower part. Then we were obliged to buy new furniture for the dining-room and dormitories, and though we had the question of economy always before us, still the expense was heavy, for everything is dear in Mexico. There are many things that we are yet in need of and which we can perhaps afford in time. For example, we have not enough seats in the class-rooms, and the children have to carry chairs from the dining-room on the opposite side of the court and then return them at meal time. We also need blackboards and books. I only mention this to let you know how careful we are to get on with as little as possible. I am sure that you all who have worked so hard for the house would never regret a penny of the cost could you see the use to which it has been put.

Annetta M. Bartlett.

[SINCE the above was in type we have received a communication from one who for five years gave her best efforts to the boarding-school. From her pen we add the following paragraphs.]

WILL you come with me this beautiful March morning and make a little visit to the Girls' Normal College? It is an imposing blue building, with ten windows looking northward and twelve to the east. We knock at the huge double door and are admitted into a sunny court. Don Pio, the smiling old porter, ushers us to the door of the parlor and we find ourselves in a charming room which reflects in a marked degree the fine taste of the two ladies of whose home it is part.

After a cordial welcome from the teachers we are taken across to the school-room. It is long and narrow, well-lighted from the north and furnished with comfortable desks, each seating two pupils. The well-sung hymns, the softly-spoken prayer and the Scripture lesson, all in the musical Spanish tongue, make a fitting beginning for the busy day.

At a signal the various classes march to their respective recitation rooms and we find earnest students of the first class with Miss Bartlett, a class in English with Miss DeBaun, another with Teresa, a Mexican teacher who has been with the school since the day it opened (1882) with two little sisters as the only pupils. Still another class is with Ignacia, a graduate of the school, and in a fifth room the babies are amused and instructed by Maximiana, a pupil-teacher. Everywhere we find eager, interested children and earnest teachers, and everywhere we feel the influence of the sympathetic, strong, guiding power of the whole school.

When the hour for recess has arrived and the court is ringing with the sound of happy voices the ladies show us up stairs. The three large, sunny dormitories are models of neatness. A pleasant room is set apart as hospital in case of illness, and a trunk and general storeroom leaves nothing to be desired. Bath and laundry are downstairs, while a wide corridor in the second story gives ample room for drying clothes.

Most of the forty girls who live at the school do their own washing and as they also take turns at housework they have plenty of wholesome exercise. Following them through the day's duties, at their lessons, their household tasks, sewing and recreation, we feel that the school is doing a noble work for these Mexican girls; that they are being built up physically, mentally and morally into Christian women who shall one day be able to go forth, and, taking their less favored sisters by the hand, lead them into the light.

Fanny Snow Hamilton.

OUR GIRLS' SCHOOL AT SALTILLO.

NOT quite in motion yet! But the train is laid and the wheels will soon go round. The teachers left Monterey in the summer, and while Miss Elliott was among her friends in the North, Miss Wheeler lent timely aid in the school at Mexico City from August to November. Both ladies are now upon the ground, putting the house to rights, which the workmen have barely left, and, while deep in the economic problems of bedding, kitchenware, and other furnishings, are answering the inquiries of many parents about the school. The house will accommodate fifty.

The reasons which induced the removal

of the school from Monterey to Saltillo are these :

The Mission thought it not desirable that the ladies should remain at Monterey to carry on their school as they had been doing with no resident missionary in the town, and Saltillo proves a better centre from which the missionary may reach the churches of this field.

More especially, Saltillo is preferred as a high and more healthful location than Monterey, which is on a low plain and exposed to extremes of heat and cold. Mr. Boyce, the missionary in charge of these stations, wrote upon this point :

" June, July and August are so intensely hot in Monterey that about all the exertion the average Mexican can be induced to make is just so much as is absolutely necessary to keep soul and body together. They sleep from 9 P. M. till 6 or 7 A. M. and again from 1 P. M. till 3 or 4 and often 5 P. M.; while the intervals between sleeping hours are passed in a sort of comatose state.

" The other extreme comes in December and January. The 'northers' of our Western States sweep on across El Rio Grande and reach Monterey frequently with but slightly abated fury. The mercury often falls from 75° or 80° Fahr. to freezing point inside twenty-four hours. The people being thinly clothed, such a change entails great suffering. The streets are deserted and silent as the grave. Work of all kind stops. There are no fireplaces except in the kitchen, and there the entire household, dogs, cats and all, huddle over the fire ; the one thought to keep warm."

The property for the Saltillo school was purchased about a year ago, and site, furnishings and all will represent about seven thousand dollars, a part of which cost will be canceled by the sale of the Monterey property. There is a playground and orchard connected with the new place and a simple chapel, adjoining, has been lately built with no expense to the Board.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS OF OTHER CHURCHES.

Saltillo seems to be quite an educational centre. The Southern Baptists have the Madero Institute here of over fifty pupils, with two young lady teachers, besides Mexican assistants and help from the married ladies of the mission as it is required.

Another school has been in progress here for two years under care of the Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church (South). At the end of the first year they reported $282.15 (Mexican) receipts for tuition, which covered all expenses aside from the missionary's salary. The same society has a school of 144 girls at Laredo, and a third at San Luis Potosi.

The Friends have their Hussey Institute of 150 Mexican girls at Matamoras. Here "they are learning to sew very nicely. Their room on Seventh-Day morning is a busy scene. The girls who are not able to hire do their own washing and ironing. It is also a day of general cleaning and putting things to rights in order to teach the girls strictly to observe the Sabbath." The Friends have a school also at Matehuala in care of two missionaries.

The Southern Presbyterian Church has a girls' school in Matamoras.

The Woman's Boards of the Congregational Church have schools under their own missionaries at Chihuahua and Parral in North Mexico and Guadalajara in the West, besides day schools in other cities taught by mission-trained Mexican girls.

ALL SAINTS' DAY IN MEXICO.

THE first and second of November, All Saints' and All Souls' Days, are great fiestas here, observed by closing business houses and by a great many ceremonies. On the first day the principal exercises are in the churches, where prayers are said to all the saints.

Starting out at 9:30 in the morning, we found crowds of people, rich and poor, kneeling promiscuously on the wood or stone floors of the large churches and led by priests in silent prayer. About the doors of the Cathedral, entrance was almost impossible on account of the crowds. Once in, however, one found more room. People were moving about, admiring the images of different saints, praying before now this altar, now that, flattening their noses against the tall railing to get a glimpse of some holy image put on exhibition, or plastering their ears to the baptismal font of Mexico's only canonized man, Felipe de Jesus, to hear the water move. Ladies in rich and delicate silks knelt beside the dirty rags of some Indian woman with a pack on her back. Cripples were pushing themselves by their hands or crawling on their knees across the floor to some favorite altar. (One sees on the streets of Mexico all the horri-

ily

deformities of which the human body is capable.) The rich tones of the great organ rose and fell in those fine masses of the Roman Catholic Church, the boy-choir chanted the service, and eight or ten priests dressed in green and white, embroidered in gold, officiated at the main altar.

Outside was the flower-market, filled with exquisite blossoms — jessamines, camellias, rare roses, lilies, ferns, heliotrope, pansies and mosses, arranged in all sorts of designs. All along the pretty plaza in front of the Cathedral were venders of floral crosses, crowns, anchors; of tombstones and mounds made of gray grass like the pampas and striped or dotted with black, yellow or brown; or made of green moss and geraniums or other red flowers. "*Niña aqui está una buena corona. Do' reales!*" (Child, here is a pretty crown. Twenty-five cents!) men and women called to me in enticing voices.

Every one was out for a *paseo*. I soon noticed the little people with their nurses or parents, for they were so bright and happy and carried such horrible toys. Cold shivers ran over me at the sight of one with a funeral procession including mourners, coffin and priest bearing a red flag; another, a skeleton fiddling and grinning and dancing a jig. Imagine the shock we felt on going to the main plaza to find its four sides bordered by booths and stands selling such toys, together with fruits, candies and pottery in grotesque shapes. In the centre of the square a good band was playing while a stream of people moved about, examining and buying.

After the first surprise we began at one end and went the rounds, examining everything. We found skeletons wearing gay hats of all shapes and colors and jovially riding woolly sheep; funeral processions that, by turning a crank, moved along and entered the cemetery. The street-car hearse is the only one I have seen here. It is black, or draped in black or white generally, but occasionally in pale blue. Miniature representations of these, with the coffin surrounded by candles, were offered for sale. Graves with coffins above them and slightly open, disclosing grinning skeletons, skeletons astride their graves, or their coffins on the funeral car, or on a tombstone playing musical instruments and singing from books; the devil jerking a skeleton out of his coffin; small graves with inscribed tombstones and mourners weeping over them; little tables bearing a skull, a loaf ornamented with a skull and cross-bones and a bottle of wine; fine fruits and beautiful pottery of Guadalajara—such was the mixture offered for sale about the Plaza de las Armas. One had a rather uncanny feeling as he saw people going about buying such toys for their children, but so curious and well made were the figures that he soon found himself looking out for the strongest specimens to carry home.

At twelve we went to the Alameda, whither all the *élite* were hurrying to enjoy the music. The military band that surpassed all others at New Orleans was playing operas, danzas, etc., and one had a continual panorama of lovely faces, dark eyes and elaborate costumes, many of which, to American eyes, seemed far more appropriate, in point of color and texture, to the ballroom or parlor than to the street. At one the music stopped. At five the finest equipages and costumes of Mexico paraded the long, beautiful, shady Paseo, to admire and be admired. The Alameda was lighted for the evening and people flocked there to enjoy the music. The principal walks were hung with red lights. In the centre a tent-like inclosure open over the fountain basin was illuminated by electric and colored lights, the latter suspended from wires stretched in six successive circles around tall poles striped with red, green and white. The space about this was filled with crowds of chatting promenaders. The fountain and small basin were covered and filled in with calla and Japan lilies, ferns and mosses. At equal spaces in the large basin were low, moss-covered columns topped with stars of moss and vines from which hung a half moon of flowers. The tent looked like a fairy place and the charm was heightened by the fine music. Thus the people lulled All Saints to rest and retired themselves at eleven.

Thalia Cochrane.

SERIOUS STRAINS FROM "A WHITE UMBRELLA IN MEXICO."*

WHEN I look into Matías' sad eyes and think to what a life of poverty and suffering he is doomed, and what his people ladies have endured for ages, these ghosts of revolution, misrule, cruelty, superstition, and want rise up and confront me, and although I know that beneath this charm

* See notice, page 78 of this magazine.

of atmosphere, color, and courtesy there lurks, like the deadly miasma of the ravine, lulled to sleep by the sunlight, much of degradation, injustice, and crime, still I will probe none of it. So I fill Matías'

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THE GARDEN.

hand full of silver and copper coins, and his sad eyes full of joyful tears, and as I descend the rocky hill in the evening glow, and look up to the great prison of Guanajuato with its roof fringed with rows of prisoners manacled together, and given this hour of fresh air because of the sacredness of the day, I forget their chains and the intrigue and treachery which forged many of them, and see only the purple city swimming in the golden light, and the deep shadows of the hills behind it (page 27).

David A. Wells, in his terse and pithy "Study of Mexico," speaking of the haciendas and their peon labor, says :—

"The owners of these large Mexican estates, who are generally men of wealth and education, rarely live upon them, but make their homes in the city of Mexico or in Europe, and intrust the management of their property to a superintendent who, like the owner, considers himself a gentleman, and whose chief business is to keep the peons in debt, or, what is the same thing, in slavery. Whatever work is done is performed by the peons,—in whose veins Indian blood predominates,—in their own way and in their own time. . . . Without being bred to any mechanical profession, the peons make and repair nearly every instrument or tool that is used upon the estate, and this, too, without the use of a forge, not even of bolts and nails. The explanation of such an apparently marvellous result is to be found in a single word or rather material,—rawhide,—with which the peon feels himself qualified to meet almost any constructive emergency, from the framing of a house to the making of a loom, the mending of a gun, or the repair of a broken leg."

It is not, therefore, from lack of intelligence, or ingenuity, or capacity, that the condition of these descendants of the Aztec warriors is so hopeless, but rather from the social isolation to which they are subjected, and which cuts them off from every influence that makes the white man their superior (page 68).

The tallest and oldest of the band held in his left hand a short harp, quite Greek in its design. The youngest shook a tambourine, with rim and rattles complete, but without the drumhead. The third tinkled a triangle, while the fourth, a delicate-looking, large-eyed, straight young fellow, handsome as a Greek god, with teeth like rows of corn, joined in the rhythmic chant. As they stood in the darkening shadows beating time with their sandalled feet, with harp and triangle silhouetted against the evening sky, and zarapes hanging in long straight lines from their shoulders, the effect was so thoroughly classic that I could not but recall one of the great friezes of the Parthenon.

My memory went back to my three friends of the morning, standing in the sunlight, their sombreros in the dust ; to the garrulous old gardener bending over his flowers ; to the girl selling pottery ; to the almost tender courtesy and gentleness of these people, their unchanging serenity of temper, their marvellous patience, their innate taste and skill, their hopeless poverty and daily privations and sufferings ; and finally to the injustice of it all.

Peons and serfs in their own land ! Despoiled by Cortez, tricked by his successors, enslaved by the viceroys, taxed, beaten, defrauded, and despised by almost every ruler and usurper since the days of Spanish rule, the whole history of the life of the Aztec and his descendants has been one long list of cruelty and deceit (page 77).

WHAT TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS DID IN PERSIA.

[WRITTEN FOR THE CONTRIBUTING SOCIETY.]

. . . KNOWING that you would like to have your money placed where it was most needed and where there was some encouragement, we devoted it to the school in Zumellan. This village has been one of the darkest on the plain of Oroomiah. It was there that Mr. Rhea, a good many years ago, was stoned, and our preacher there had a hard time of it from persecution and ridicule. It is a village of forty houses—that means between two and three hundred inhabitants—a good-sized village, as they go here.

The people are Nestorians. They call themselves Christians, but know very little about the spirit of Christ or what is required of those who bear His name. If they keep their fasts regularly and perform a few formal rites and ceremonies they think they have fulfilled their Christian duty, no matter if they steal, lie, revile, and do all manner of evil meantime. They are for the most part very ignorant and superstitious, too.

Until the last year or two the school in Zumellan has not amounted to much, for the parents have not cared enough about an education to send their children. But last winter we placed there one of our best teachers, whose name was Shlimoon—that is, Solomon. He managed to get together a good school of forty children, which is much above the average, even in larger villages. It was amazing how quickly the people began to take an interest. They bought, without murmuring, all the books their children needed, which is a very good sign of interest, for the people are poor and, in many places, we find it hard to get them to buy the necessary books.

At the end of four months, the usual term of our village schools, I went out to the examination at Zumellan. After a drive of two or three hours from the city of Oroomiah I reached the village and found the teacher and scholars assembled in a dark, dingy, native house with no windows whatever, but with a hole in the roof instead, to let in light and air. There were no neat desks and benches, but all the children sat cross-legged on mats upon the floor. There was Shlimoon, too, sitting cross-legged, like the children, and a goodly number of the parents, eager to learn how much their children had learned. City was disappointed to see only three or four ladies

girls, but it is not only in Zumellan that parents think girls don't need an education.

The studies in which the children were examined, as nearly as I can remember, were reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, Catechism, ancient Syriac, Turkish and Persian. The first six are all plain enough, but I can imagine some of you wondering what those last three languages are taught for in a village school. Well, they are rather many in proportion to the other studies, I must confess, but still they are quite necessary. Syriac is the ancient language of the Nestorians, of which they are very fond, and the other two are languages used in this country, so that it is quite desirable to know how to read them at least. The people are very fond of learning languages, but, oh, how they hate arithmetic!

After examinations the parents who were present began to urge that the school be continued three months longer. They said they would hire people to do the work their children usually do in the spring and they even offered to pay a part of the teacher's salary. Of course we granted their request and sent them a new teacher by the name of Yacōb, *i. e.*, Jacob, in place of Shlimoon, who was needed elsewhere. Now, after the summer and fall work has been done, the people are asking to have their school begin once more.

It may be you would like to know just how your fund has been spent. Shlimoon's salary for the four months was 8 tomans (a toman is $1.50), and Yacōb's salary for the three months was 4 and 8-10 tomans, the rest being paid by the village. Then we gave 1 toman for rent of house and 1 toman for fuel, making in all $22.20 for the seven months. You see that we don't give our teachers very extravagant salaries, still it is considered fair pay for this country. There is still a little balance unexpended out of which I will pay for the photograph you requested.

I think you will agree with me that your money has done good. I am sure that your prayers went with your gift, and I hope that you will continue to pray for that village of Zumellan and for its school, and not only for that one, but for all our schools, that they may be used by the Lord to bring His kingdom in this dark land.

Robert M. Labaree.

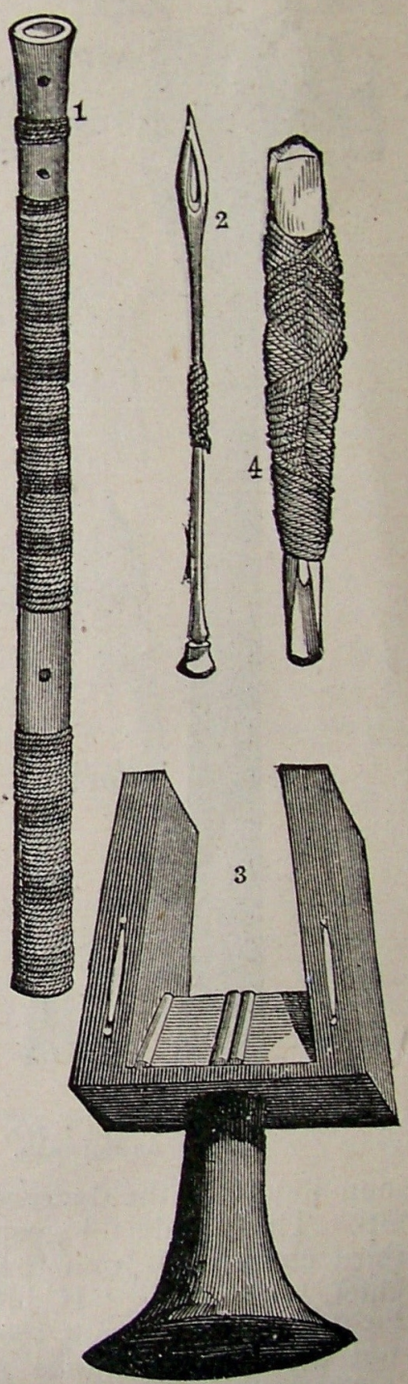
We naturally associate the coral-reefed island of Tahiti with the bright morning star, not only from the gospel radiance it has reflected on numerous sister groups of the Pacific, but because it was first known to the Western world as a site selected for the observation of the transit of Venus. Explorers had visited this island a century previous, but until 1769, when Captain Wallis suggested this as an astronomical post, the Georgian group of the Society Islands was not marked with any special interest.

The delightful temperature, abundant bread fruit, yams, cocoanuts, bananas, plantains, with other vegetables and fruit, all growing spontaneously, made a favorable impression on English visitors. The houses were thatched and put on posts three or four feet from the ground, the floor covered with soft hay that, with the aid of a few mats, served for carpet by day and bed by night. Hogs, dogs and poultry were the only animals and were used for food. The queen sat upon an elevated mound between two attendants, who, as she opened her mouth, put the food in with their hands. Three varieties of bark, fancifully dyed red and yellow, made up the costume of the islanders, not forgetting the tattooing. This dreadful process was inflicted with an instrument with thirty teeth, giving as many strokes a minute into the quivering flesh.

Captain Cook, who remained for some time on this island, said: "The people are arrant thieves, but prefer nails and penny beads to gold and silver, coin having no value in their eyes." Infanticide was regarded rather a virtue than a crime and every vice known in the South Seas was practiced. Their religious rites were cruel. Pomarè, the chief, had human sacrifices offered to himself, as well as to the great god of war, Ora.

In 1797, we hear from a Tahitian woman: "There are other people different from us, entirely white. They are called Cookees; they visited our island, then went away and now other Cookees have come. These are the servants of Jesus Christ, the white man's God. They have staid with us and taught us many new things. We don't use human bones now in making canoes nor sharks' teeth for cutting hair, as the sharp things the white man brought cut without pain, and we do not now go down to the water to see ourselves, for we have bright shining things in which we can see ourselves as plainly as we see one another."

In 1796, the missionaries Bicknell, Jefferson, Nott and others on board the *Duff*, Captain James Wilson, were sent by the London Missionary Society to Tahiti and for sixteen years labored and prayed, seemingly in vain. The hearts of the islanders were bound up in their idolatrous customs. The first Pomarè died as he had lived. Sixteen years of fruitless toil was a discouraging story to Christian hearts at home as well as to the banished ones in the far Pacific. It entered into English minds that perhaps it might be better to abandon Otaheite. One loyal heart responded: "I will sell the coat off my back first." So it was agreed in council that a set time of prayer should be observed and one more encouraging letter sent from the Society to these servants of Jesus Christ. The sequel cannot be too often told. On the wide ocean two letters crossed. One said, "We will pray," the other, "We have heard the voice of prayer from the woods of Tahiti." Two men formerly instructed in the missionary's family

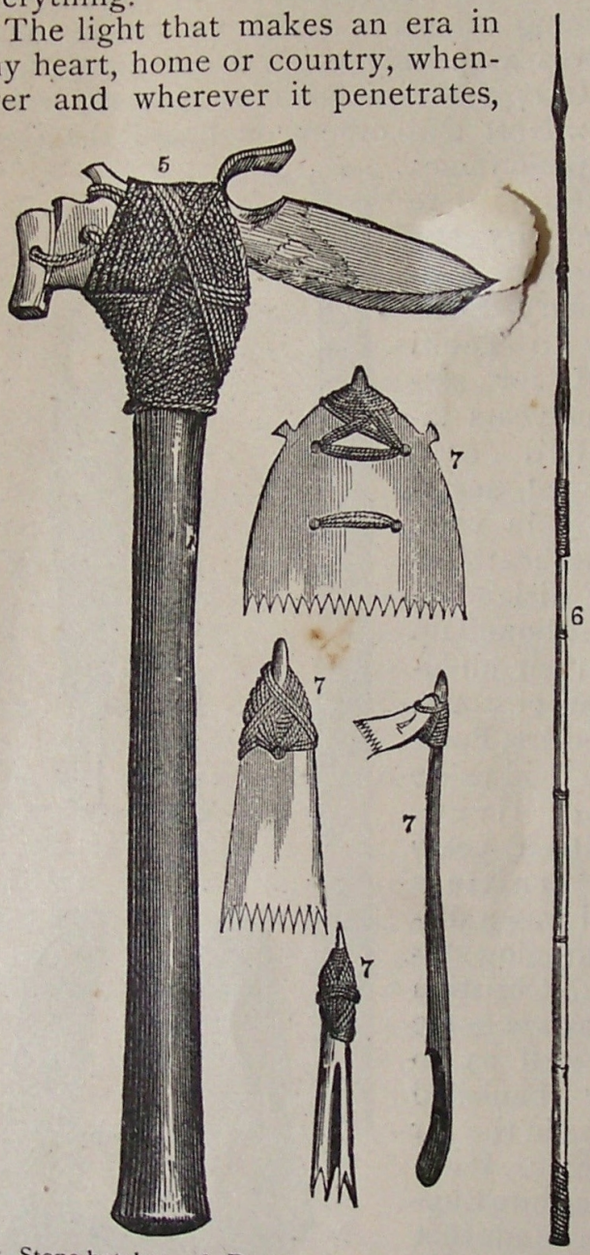


IMPLEMENTS OF THE TAHITIANS.

1. Flute played with the nose.
2. Netting needle.
3. Instrument for pounding bread-fruit.
4. Chisel.

suddenly felt the desire to pray to the "white man's God." The "scales fell from their eyes" and they saw their need of everything.

The light that makes an era in any heart, home or country, whenever and wherever it penetrates,



5. Stone hatchet. 6. Dart. 7, 7, 7, 7. Instruments used in tattooing.

soon illumined the darkened homes of Tahiti. The wonderful gospel verse of the third chapter of John touched the savage chief, Pomarè II. "If this is true it must be for *you* only," said the troubled man; but with the assurance that "*Whosoever* believeth on Him shall not perish," came the answering resolve, "Then *your* God shall be my God, for our gods do not love us." This was in 1812. Pomarè then convened the chiefs from neighboring islands to communicate his purpose. To his surprise, Temaire said he had resolved to abandon his gods because they had not answered prayers offered for the recovery of a favorite daughter. Costly offerings had been made to every god on his island, but the girl had died.

In 1769 Captain Cook had said: "This island can neither serve public interests nor private ambition and will probably never be much known." Little did he imagine the magic influence that would radiate from this dot of land over the Pacific Archipelago; that "one hundred and sixty converts" would go out and carry the gospel tidings, evangelizing, and overturning heathen rites until "seven hundred and fifty thousand converts arise and call them blessed."

In all those years of discouraging toil there had been but few changes in the mode of living on Tahiti; now houses, food and manner of dress rapidly altered. The whole stratum of society was leavened. Drunkenness had prevailed; now came the edict "forbidding trade with any vessel that brought ardent spirits for sale." "Let the principles contained in the New Testament be the foundation of all our proceedings." The sugarcane, that previously had been without commercial value, now became utilized as an article of manufacture. A spirit of industry and enterprise took possession of the people.

Pitcairn Island is strangely interwoven with Tahitian annals. This rocky point seems to stand a sentinel of warning to mariners rather than the inviting asylum for nine wretched mutineers from the English ship *Bounty*. In 1790, these unhappy, guilty men sought refuge on this then uninhabited island. It had been a landing place for ships in need of water. The mutineers sailed to the neighboring island of Tahiti and each provided himself with a wife and a servant from there to share their home on Pitcairn Island. They then burned the English ship, cutting loose all ties of home and country, hoping to remain unknown, if not forgotten, by former associates. The new homeland measured only one mile and a quarter in area and could easily be tilled and cultivated.

Four years passed in comparative comfort when the savage spirit of the Tahiti men manifested itself. They revolted against the English sailors and killed eight men, sparing only the leader Smith, who changed his name to John Adams. The widows of the murdered men took revenge, by killing all the murderers, so that Adams found himself sole protector of eight women and several children.

Twenty years passed in strict seclusion, then, in 1814, Captain Beechy signaled for water. Great was his surprise to be an-

swered by English-speaking people and to find on landing marks of civilization and Christian culture.

Solitude had changed Adams in character as well as name. He was another man; and wonderful had been his success in instilling moral and religious principles throughout the small community. Evening and morning the islanders all gathered for worship; reverently was the hymn of praise sung and the Creed and Lord's Prayer repeated. The "Thanks for what we are about to receive" was never omitted at meals. There were thirty-five people on the island, their houses comfortably furnished with bedsteads, chests and other needful articles. Their clothing was neatly made from the bark of the mulberry and other trees. A cow was a curiosity and called a horned dog; one said, "I know it must be a dog for we have heard of them."

Harsh words or slander were never heard in this Eden. When asked about the character of another, they would answer: "If it could do any good I would tell you, but as it is, it would be wrong to tell tales." Marriages were solemnized by Adams, the same ring uniting every couple on the island. An English schoolmaster was so pleased, after a short stay in this Utopian society, that he let the whaling vessel go away without him and soon became quite an oracle in the community.

Literal truthfulness became such a characteristic of these islanders that even a joke could not be easily understood by them. The Sabbath was a delight on Pitcairn. The preparation began the preceding evening and five services were held on Sunday. The sermon was read *three* times for fear some part might be forgotten, yet the children did not seem wearied and their elders delighted in singing hymns and repeating prayers from the *one* English prayer-book in their possession.

In 1856, this island became too populous, having eighty-seven inhabitants, in consequence of which they removed in a British vessel to Norfolk Island, where great interest was taken in them by the missionaries. But the people were not satisfied with their new abode and at their urgent request the greater part were brought back to Pitcairn. The island is now under French government. We still hear them spoken of as a hospitable, cheerful people fond of music and dancing. No case of theft or profanation of the laws is heard of in this Arcadia. The men are engaged in whaling; the women manage the dairies and work in the field.

Maria S. Higgins.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE UPON TAHITI.

Heathenism did not die without a struggle. Plots were laid for wholesale slaughter of the Christians, and in November, 1815, the Sunday service was interrupted by the firing of muskets and battle was forced upon the king. The victory was with Pomarè, who abolished the national temple and carried away the image of Ora, and whose clemency astonished his foes. "His feet were upon our necks," they said, "and he has not only spared our lives but respected our property."

In 1817 there were fifty places of worship and family prayer was observed all over the island, and there was general call for the spelling-book. The first edition of Luke, 3,000 copies, was sold off at once at three gallons of cocoanut oil per copy.

The good king dying in 1821, was succeeded by his sister, called also Pomarè, who lived a faithful life until she passed away in 1889. During her reign she made an heroic resistance, though not wholly successful, against the interference of French Roman Catholic priests countenanced by an American.

In 1886, ninety years after they begun labor on savage Tahiti, the London Missionary Society withdrew, both because the island had become Christianized and because the French Government having taken possession of it (1846), Evangelical French Christians were now prepared to oversee and maintain its Christian institutions.

"AMONG the Christians are an old couple who, though very poor, support the father of the woman. He is very childish and cannot remember anything except what he can see. So, lest he forget about Christ, they put up a board in his room painted black, red, white and gold. They say to him, 'Now when you see this black you know that it means the sinner. The red is the blood of Christ, which is the only thing that can wash away sin. The white is the sinner cleansed by the blood of Christ, and the gold means Heaven and eternal life.' So the old man sits day after day looking at the board and talking about Jesus and Heaven, and is very happy in the thought that he will soon go there."—*Letter from Kanazawa, Japan.*

IN BRAZIL—FIRST EXPERIENCES.

[From home letters written by our missionary who went out last summer.]

We attended our first Portuguese service in Rio de Janeiro. The church is a good one and the pastor a fine speaker and preacher. The singing was splendid, though a little slow. The Brazilians are all fond of music and most of them sing well. In the evening we went with Mr. Kyle across the bay, where he preached to a small audience—a few grown persons, a good many children, some inside, some peeking in at the door, and one small dog, which ran all around, but, like the children, made no disturbance. They bring very little children to church, but they always seem to be good; one there in the morning was only two weeks old.

Tuesday morning we started for San Paulo, a journey of 325 miles through a wild, strange country. It takes thirteen hours to go, and they run but one through train a day. The road is a zig-zag, always up, up, or down, down, and frequently through a tunnel. We stopped twenty minutes for breakfast about half-past eight and again about two o'clock for dinner. Mrs. Kyle had provided us with a delicious lunch and we bought fruit for dessert. In this land you never expect to pay the price first named. Dr. Blackford wanted a bunch of sweet limes—there must have been ten or a dozen. The woman asked sixteen cents. "No, that is too much. I will give you five cents for them." "Oh, no, senhor; I *cannot* sell them for that." "Very well," turning away. "Yes, here, senhor; you may have them."

At every station—and we stopped at nearly every fence corner—there were boys with trays of cakes or coffee on their heads, and always there was somebody to buy. This coffee-drinking habit is very curious. The coffee is always nice and served in dainty little cups and saucers with tiny spoons. They fill the cup nearly half full of sugar and then pour on the coffee. It is very black, but clear, and they never dream of using milk or cream. I am glad to say that we have found not the slightest trouble in liking Brazilian fare—black coffee, black beans, and all.

The people are all early risers and take coffee the first thing, then they go to work, business men to the city, and everybody is busy until breakfast, which may be any time between eight and eleven, according to the locality. Then everything stops, and often this meal has as many courses and takes as long as a dinner. Then the world moves on again until about one o'clock, when it is coffee again, with bread and cheese, or a little cake and perhaps a little "*doce*," as all kinds of sweetmeats, sauce, molasses, anything sweet, is called. At any rate, this lunch is the very lightest imaginable. Dinner, the most important meal of the day, comes at four or half past and we have a long evening before us. About eight o'clock just a cup of tea, with a small piece of bread or cake; really five meals a day, and one is liable to be invited out to any of them.

At San Paulo there is a church of one hundred and ninety members, comprising all classes, some of the highest families in the empire * and some of the lowest. The church building is very nice, and they have just finished a pretty and complete little parsonage, the greater part of the money for which was raised by the ladies' society of the church. This church and the various plans connected with it form one-half the work here, the schools form the other.

The girls' boarding-school is presided over by Miss Kuhl, who has her hands more than full with these thirty maidens. The plan is that there shall be a representative girl sent from each inland church to be trained in methods of teaching, house-work and home-making and in every way possible fitted to return and elevate her neighbors. Some of these girls are daughters of wealthy farmers and some of them are very poor. The boarding department is immediately connected with the day-school of 350 pupils, of which Dr. Lane is the head. As soon as the girls are prepared for it they are given places as pupil teachers under the instruction of Miss Brown. The school is divided into grades all the way up from the kindergarten to the academic classes. I saw one boy, the son of a count, sitting beside the son of his father's gardener. And so they are all together, here, rich and poor, black and white, English, German, French, Brazilian and Jewish. Dr. Lane has the boys at his home.

The Mission decided that it is best for us to go to Rio for at least the first year. So back we are to go.

Mrs. James B. Rodgers.

* Written before the revolution.

IN BRAZIL—AFTER LONG EXPERIENCE.

If our good brethren at home who think the Romish Church one branch of the Christian Church could only be deprived of evangelical church privileges and evangelical society and be compelled to mingle daily in Romish society and take an active part in Romish worship, where society and worship have not been shaped and modified by Protestant principles, I venture the opinion that their charity would soon vanish and, instead, they would soon feel a holy horror at the blasphemous idolatries and the awful licentiousness begotten and fostered by this most damaging and damnable of all paganisms. About two hundred miles down the Tocantins there is one of the most celebrated images of the "Mother of God" in the country. It is not an idol, of course; it would be uncharitable and metaphysically incorrect to call it so. It is far more famous than the Eternal Father at Black Clay. In fact, there is no stick of wood in the interior of Brazil so holy and so powerful to work miracles as that in the church at the small village of Murquem, down in the valley of the Tocantins, so that in the middle of August as many as fifteen thousand people gather from every direction and from five hundred miles away to pay their vows at its shrine. If it were in India or China one might call it idolatry and superstition; but the priests who burn their incense around it and the devotees who kiss it and bow down before it are Christians and their penances are a part of the worship of the Christian Church. Those girls walking the last four miles of pilgrimage upon their knees; those men who are seen lying flat on the ground and moving themselves painfully along with their hands and feet; those multitudes who are seen marching after their venerated and adorable image in the great procession, with stones and pots of water on their heads; those men lying at the door of the temple and being trodden upon by the throngs of the faithful; and those women who are being dragged about in front of that Queen of the celestial hosts are not engaged in acts of pagan idolatry. That is Christian worship and they should be let alone. —*Rev. John Boyle, in The Missionary (So. Pres. Ch.).*

GOD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER.

BY ELLEN LAKSHMI GOREH.

[The following poem, by a Hindu lady, has been forwarded with the expressed hope that it may comfort mothers who have children in the missionary army.]

We lend thee to the Lord—
Go, for the Lord hath need of thee!
We give Him not what we can well afford,
The dearest and the nearest shall our offering be.
He gave His *all* for us,
His own beloved Son; and thus
Our best we lay before His feet,
A sacrifice complete.
Accept it, Lord, for Christ our Saviour's sake
This offering take!

We lend thee to the Lord
As to a living, loving friend!
He will Himself be thine and our reward;
His presence bright shall guard and guide us to the end.
Go forward on thy way,
Fear not, but trust Him day by day;
His power is great, souls shall be won,
And His will shall be done.
E'en though thou thinkest all thy work is vain
His word is plain.

We lend Thee but Thine own,
And though the scalding tear-drops start
We grudge thee not, but send thee forth abroad
To yonder dangerous clime, e'en with a willing heart.
Go, dear one, go in peace;
And when our earthly labors cease
Shall we not dwell in one blest home?
God speed thee! Now we place thee in His care
And leave thee there!

Letters from the Front.

GUATEMALA CITY.

MRS. D. Y. IDDINGS, who went to GUATEMALA last summer, writes to her family under date of January 8, 1890:

There is a meeting at the church every evening this Week of Prayer. Service one night is in English, all the others in Spanish, but we can understand it all now, though we could not say it all.

You would not have known Christmas down here: a warm day, and flowers and trees all in blossom. Christmas Eve we went to Mr. Haymaker's, where there was a tree for the people, and Christmas night there was a service in the church, which we decorated for the occasion. The Roman Catholics make very little of this festival; they observe the Conception of the Virgin Mary five times as much. All the processions I have seen were for the Virgin Mary and her name is in their benediction.

The people, here, know no Sunday. Young ladies all crochet and sew, it is the great theatre night, all the people who can afford it take a ride, and the National Band of eighty members plays in the park in the afternoon, except when there is a bull-fight. The town goes wild over the bull-fights and in every house are pictures of it in its different stages.

The United States Consul, Mr. Hosmer, and his family left for New York on the 4th. In this country, when any one leaves, all his friends must go to the station to see him off. People usually send cards saying they are going away, and then you *must* go. They may be almost strangers, but that makes no difference. Likewise, you must go to meet your friends when they return.

To-night was English prayer-meeting; but one other person there outside the mission, seven altogether.

Yesterday the train left without the mail for the steamer, and what do you think they did? Started a man on foot after it and he got the mail aboard! Potatoes here cost at the rate of 25 lb. for $2.00.

MEXICO.

CONFERENCE.

MRS. ANNIE RAPP BOYCE wrote from SALTILLO, January 28, 1890:

Last week was a rich treat for the missionaries in Saltillo and I feel like telling you something about it. Our Annual Conference met here January 22. We had present Dr. Greene, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Brown and Miss Bartlett, of Mexico City, Mr. Wallace of Zacatecas, Misses Wheeler and Elliott, of Saltillo school, Mr. B. and myself. Rev. Mr. Killough, of Laredo, Texas, was present and elected corresponding member; other visitors during the week were Rev. Mr. Graybill (So. Pres.), of Linares, and Consul-General Sutton.

Two sessions were held daily and reports were given of each department of the mission. They were encouraging in the main, although there is yet much to be desired. The principal topics under discussion were the Union College and our Seminary for young men in Tlalpam.

The best of all the exercises came on Sabbath, the 26th. We had Sunday-school at 10.30 A. M., English services at 11.30 A. M., preaching by Dr. Thompson, and in the evening at seven o'clock the dedication of our new chapel. We have been struggling and working to build this for the last few months. The funds were all collected from American and Mexican friends and our own church people. You would doubtless think it a very plain structure, made of mud bricks, cement floor, three gothic windows on each side, forty feet long by twenty feet wide. It stands back from the street a few feet, with an iron fence in front. It is paid for as it stands, but must be painted and seated. We have only a few wooden benches. We have an organ, but its days of usefulness are past. Our chapel is clean, well-lighted and ventilated, while heretofore we have worshiped in small, close rooms where one could hardly breathe.

Mr. Wallace preached the dedicatory sermon, which was to have been preached by Manuel Trevino, the first Mexican minister in charge of this congregation, but he was suddenly taken ill with the "grippe" and was unable to be present. After Dr. Thompson had offered the dedicatory prayer, two young men were received into the church on confession and the Lord's Supper administered.

Words cannot express our joy that we now have a church home for our people from which no one can give us warning to leave.

The chapel was well filled for the service, with

people standing and a good number at the door. Several stones were thrown during the week-day services, but none on Sabbath.

MRS. BEALL wrote from SAN LUIS POTOSI January 4:

For the past two weeks my usefulness has gone down to zero, for I sprained my ankle and can only sit in my chair or rest on the lounge.

The Woman's Society has kept up a rather feeble existence, but many have been ill and I am grateful that it is even alive and hope that when I am able to devote my time to it once more it will flourish again. We had a special service the last night of the old year and preparatory service, in addition to prayer-meeting, and the congregations were so large many had to stand. Sunday-school had a tree on Christmas Eve and there was an audience that filled windows, doors and even the street.

Our good friend, Mr. Petersen, a wealthy and highly-respected gentleman here, has returned from Germany and brought contributions from his father and himself for the children's *fiesta*. He is very kind and helpful, always present at chapel services and ready to assist in any work of the church.

A WISH—NOT FOR HERSELF.

I have a darling wish and I would be happier than I could say if you could tell me how it could be realized. Mr. Beall hopes to attend General Assembly this year and I am so anxious that our Mexican pastor accompany him. He is a man of first-class abilities, good education and some knowledge of English, quick observation and a wonderful faculty for appropriating to the best use whatever he sees. He would receive such a stimulus from a visit to the States and Assembly as I believe no other minister attending could or would receive. Then, aside from the benefit to himself, if he could travel among the churches and address congregations he could do more to interest people in Mexico than all the books and papers that might be written.

[Since the above was received, Mr. and Mrs. Beall have had great anxiety on account of the dangerous illness of their little boy and have gone to Galveston to give him the sea air.]

MRS. HUBERT BROWN wrote from MEXICO CITY:

A few *cents* will distribute a dozen or more tracts; send one or two copies of the Westminster Lesson Leaves translated into Spanish; and only one dollar and a half will send for a whole year one copy of our illustrated semi-monthly paper, *El Faro*. Dollars are necessary, and a great many of them, to send teachers, preachers and Bibles, but the cents make the dollars and all who give, whether dollars or cents, are helping.

TWO THINGS WHICH ENCOURAGE US.

In Mexico City we have two organized churches and five preaching places. The larger and older church is doing a kind of home-missionary work. They help pay the pastor's salary, have a small fund for the needy of the church against the time of sickness or death, buy lamps for the preaching places and help in various other little ways, and have under their care a day school, which they supply with books, slates and other necessaries. It is in a neglected part of the city where were neither public nor private schools. Most of the families are poor Roman Catholics, but the sch[illegible] Th[illegible] grown in favor and importance, till now it has a paid teacher and is very promising. Little by little our Mexican Christians are learning to help themselves and to help others, two things which encourage us.

PERSIA.

DR. MARY SMITH, who was of the party sailing from New York September 25, already sends a greeting from TEHERAN. It bears date November 27, 1889:

We reached Teheran November 18, after eight long weeks of traveling by land and sea. Notwithstanding the length and weariness of the journey it was very enjoyable, as we were favored with fine weather and were well all the time with the exception of a few days of seasickness which, of course, we expected. Our first attempt to land at Enzelli, the port of Resht, was a failure on account of a rough sea, so we had to return to Baku and wait almost a week for another boat, the only thing that happened all along the journey to disturb our plans. The Lord has been very good to us, watching over and keeping us from danger and the prayers of all our friends for a safe and pleasant journey have been fully answered.

We had such a warm welcome here and how nice it was to see all the dear friends of whom I had heard so much! They did not seem at all like strangers, but much like old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Esselstyn, Miss Schenck and Dr. Torrence came out of the city several miles to meet us and brought a nice lunch which we enjoyed immensely.

I am to begin study of Persian as soon as a teacher can be found. There seems to be much work waiting for me and I shall begin at once to do what I can, with some one to interpret, and hope that with the blessing of God I may be able to work among some whom it is impossible for the others to reach. It is expected that the hospital will be ready for use in the spring. For the present my home is with Mrs. Potter. I shall enjoy my work with Dr. Torrence and it will be of untold value to be able to consult and advise with him.

AFRICA.

MRS. GOOD, of Kangwe (but temporarily in this country), is in closer communication with Africa than we are and writes thus encouragingly:

The schools and work on the Ogove River seem hopeful. All who can be accommodated are there and being taught. Women and children are eager

for instruction and if I were there to-day I could have more girls, boys and women to teach to read, to sew, to wash and iron, than I could possibly attend to. At every communion there have been additions to the Kangwe Church. Up to June 30 there had been 52 baptisms and nearly as many since, I presume. The inquiry class is still over 300. The little churches are contributing as they can for the support of the senior Bible reader. At Gaboon, Julia the native Bible woman, goes to the towns and reads the Gospel whenever she can find a listener. At Corisco Mr. and Mrs. Ibia are faithful and at Angom Mrs. Ogden is bravely holding the fort among the Fangwe and as busy as can be. At Benita the Christians are very sad because they will not see the face of their father, Mr. De Heer, any more; but I know they are not discouraged. They have been tried and found faithful and will feel that because their leader has fallen they must be more active in the Master's cause. Mr. and Mrs. Brier have cheerfully gone to a new station at Batanga to endure the many hardships that will come to them.

There is a great deal to contend with and much evil and sin to overcome, but among all the missionaries I have met on the West Coast never have I heard one say, "I am discouraged." We need more workers and would ask that prayer be made by the bands and societies for missionaries willing to go to teach those waiting ones.

DAKOTA.

It seems that that Christmas tree at Pine Ridge Agency fell even below our good missionary's most moderate hopes (see letter, Jan. *W. W.*). Doesn't it strike one that those four dolls must have looked a little lonesome among the flourishing boughs?

MISS DICKSON wrote from WOUNDED KNEE, Jan. 3, 1890:

Well, Christmas is over. I did not think we would have a tree, but they always have one at the Episcopal Chapel and the people seemed so disappointed; they could not well understand why we should not have one, too. So I told the young men if they would bring the tree we would try to find something to put on it. The day before Christmas Pretty Elk and Running Horse brought it. They seemed to have gotten hold of the idea that if a little tree was good a large one would be better. I was dismayed when I saw it; it branched in this, that and every direction, and where should we find enough to put on it? But they looked so elated that I could not tell them it would not suit, so I said: "You have brought such a large one we will take off some of the branches to make festoons," and with saw, axe and hammer we made quite a respectable tree and had plenty for decoration.

Some of our friends sent us a little money, which we invested in candy. Miss McCreight and I popped a quantity of corn and made doughnuts. A boys' band, of Plainfield, N. J., sent us four dozen bright-colored bags, made of mosquito netting, which we filled with the candy and popcorn. We had a few sewing bags, handkerchiefs, penknives and four dolls. We hung these on the tree with the bags and filled up the many spaces with apples and strung popcorn till the tree looked very nice, or, at least, the people thought it did. Of course, the presents did not nearly go round, but I told them they were all we had, and as every one had a share of the eatables they appeared satisfied.

On Friday after Christmas all the Sioux were ordered up to the Agency to be counted and to receive their annuities, and not one of them have we seen since, except our nearest neighbor, "Granny Rope," and her two little grandchildren. Miss McC. has just gone over with Granny's supper. We have to look after her a little and see that she has something to eat. Poor old woman, with a mind so darkened that the truths of the Gospel make no impression on her!

DO IT YOURSELF AND THEN IT IS DONE.

Winter is here in earnest now and when I think of the cold, stormy days to come I wonder whether I shall be able to endure them. It is no fun to go out these mornings with the thermometer below zero and dig firewood out of the snow. Why do I not hire a Sioux for such work? We cannot afford to keep one all the time, and unless we do we cannot depend on their coming regularly enough to be of much use. When days are pleasant they will work, but they have not yet come to realize that they ought to work if they do not feel like it, thanks to our Government's system of pauperizing them.

GLAD-HEARTED SERVICE.

As I look back over the year past I can record no great things done and yet we note progress. By here a little and there a little we have been able to do something for Him whose we are and in whose service we are so glad to have a share. We try not to despise the day of small things. We sow the word in faith and I never in my life felt more willing to leave the results with Him who can watch over the seed far better than we. May He work in and through and by us to the glory of His great and holy Name!

GOVERNMENT INEFFECTIVE.

January 7. We read the President's message with interest. It is all excellent, but where is the use of so many suggestions, good though they be, when they are not carried into effect? *I* would like to offer suggestions, but folks would think I was crazy. There are too many people growing rich under the present management for them to wish a change, and while public opinion demands investigation it generally ends in a splurge and nothing else. The Indians have just brought home their annuities. Such a farce as it all is! The Jesuits have gained a sure footing here by the help of the agent.

HOME DEPARTMENT

MONTHLY MEETING.—*March.*

Scripture Text, Is. xxx. 18—The Lord is a God of judgment; blessed are all they that wait for him.

Scripture Reading, 1 Thess. v. 1-12.

"The master judges by the result, but our Father judges by the effort. Failure does not always mean fault. He knows how much things cost, and weighs where others only measure."—*Rev. Andrew Murray.*

General Topic.—OUR MISSIONS IN MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

Southern Mexico. Name the Missionaries now in charge; distinctive sphere of each. Number of churches; of preaching places; of ordained Mexican preachers; of licentiates; total membership. The Theological Seminary; number of students; plan adopted at last Annual Conference in reference to employment of these students; advantages of the plan.

Girls' Boarding School; teachers now in charge; enlarged accommodations; other items of interest. Number of Day Schools in the Southern field; by whom taught? Gift of Girls' Missionary Society of San Salvador. Increasing influence of the paper, *El Faro*. Steps taken toward formation of Mexican Missionary Societies.

Northern Mexico. Name the Stations and the Missionaries. Removal of Girls' Boarding School from Monterey to Saltillo. A Primary Day School established at Monterey. The King's Daughters and their work at Monterey. The Girls' School at Zacatecas and the Bible Reader. Removal of Boys' School to Patos. Difficulties on the Saltillo field overruled for the furtherance of the Gospel.

General sentiment of the Republic in regard to our work. Whence does opposition come? Indications of a coming struggle.

Mission in Guatemala. When organized? Name the Missionaries; those lately appointed. Favor of President Barillos and of the Liberal party. Itinerant work. Influence of *El Faro* and *El Mensajero*. Report from the Girls' School; steps toward forming a Boarding School. Need of a Boys' School. Laying cornerstone of new Chapel. (For all the above refer to Annual Report of B. F. M.)

Work in and about San Luis Potosi. More about the Schools in Mexico and Guatemala. Some hopeful signs for the future of Mexico (*W. W.*, March, '89). Letter from Mrs. Fanny Snow Hamilton (April). Instructors of the people in Mexico (p. 294, Nov.). Letter from Miss Bartlett (Dec.).

Incidents showing the silent spread of the Gospel (*The Church*, p. 223). Need of a Christian College (p. 229). The work in Guatemala (p. 230, March, '89). Letter from Miss Stimers, and from Mr. Beall (June). Letters from Mr. Haymaker (Aug. and Sept.). Encouragement in Guatemala (p. 388, Nov. '89). Letter from Mr. Wallace (Jan., '90).

Periodical Literature in Mexico (p. 369, *Miss. Review*, May, '89).

E. M. R.

A CHAPTER FROM MRS. LLEWEN'S DIARY.

APRIL 25.— Fifteen ladies present at the meeting to-day. During the last year we have found it profitable in our missionary meetings to spend a short time occasionally in what we call a "Christian Conference Meeting," an appendix which comes in from force of circumstances, like the supplement to a newspaper, because of extra matter to be presented to the public. It has been no arbitrary meeting of set appointment, but naturally makes itself. Practical subjects are informally discussed, and many a one has been stimulated to an interest in our foreign missionary work by having sympathy manifested in some subject connected with her daily walk and conversation. To-day it fell to my lot to conduct this supplementary half-hour. I gave a Bible Reading on the subject "Our Duty to Strangers." Astonishing how much the Bible has to say on that subject! The foreign subject was India. Miss Matthews read an essay on that country, mostly an account of her father's experience there. He is a sea captain.

After meeting she said to me:

"Oh, Mrs. Llewen, you must never ask me to write a paper again! I couldn't find anything on India outside of the geography and encyclopedia; couldn't find a book anywhere on the subject (you know this town can't afford a public library); so I thought rather than be stereotyped and stale I would tell some of papa's 'travel-talk,' as we call it, though I know it wasn't a bit suitable for a missionary meeting!"

"What we need is a missionary library," I replied.

"Yes, indeed," said Mrs. Warner, coming up just then; "when I was appointed for a paper on Siam I was at a dead loss for information on the subject and could not

have written a line if Mrs. Llewen hadn't sent me her 'Historical Sketches,' and her little book of 'Questions and Answers on Siam.'"

This little talk has set me to thinking. Can't we have a missionary library? The few books on my husband's shelves upon these missionary topics have been lent again and again when papers have to be written. Why not have books of our own? But how can we? Our church is not large, and though our missionary society is encouraging—growing all the time—yet we have to take a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" to make out our seventy-five dollars for the support of our girl in the Mission Home at 933 Sacramento Street and to contribute our part in the Home Mission fund for a teacher in Utah, and just now we want to paint the church. I really don't see how it can be done. But I will ask the Lord to open the way.

May 29.—Twenty-one present at our meeting to-day. The young ladies conducted it, giving accounts of the Annual Meetings of each of our five boards. We had a fine meeting—fresh, live information of things going on right in our own day and generation. I was so glad there were five copies of *Woman's Work* taken in our society, and thus each young lady had studied her Board. This is the way it would be if we had a missionary library. But I wonder why only five of our ladies take *Woman's Work?* I don't see how enough interest can ever be created to buy *books* when we cannot arouse enough to induce each one of them to take a *magazine?* However, I gave out the subject "Books and Reading" for our next Christian Conference meeting and asked each lady to tell us what book, or class of books, aside from the Bible, had influenced her most, and I have asked the Lord to bless the subject to us.

June 5.—Was invited to dine at Mrs. Witherspoon's to-day. Elegant dinner and pleasant guests. The party was given in honor of Mrs. Wakefield, from the city, and her friend Mrs. Gates, a professional singer who sang charmingly for us in the evening. I can never tell how, for it was entirely unintentional on my part to do so and it came about in such a natural way—but before I knew it I was telling these two ladies all about our need of a missionary library. It must have been their loving interest and sympathy that drew me out—anyhow, at the close of our little talk, Mrs. Gates said: "I want to help you with that library. Now if you will accept my services, only paying traveling expenses to and from the city, I will sing for you any evening you wish."

The Lord *is* opening the way I do believe! But I am dreadfully afraid the ladies will think we ought to take the money from the concert (if we have it) for painting the church instead of for a missionary library!

June 30.—Twenty ladies present at the meeting to-day. Dr. Galloway's wife read an essay on Africa, written from books I furnished her from our own library and others borrowed. It was with very great timidity that I opened the subject of "Books and Reading" at the C. C. meeting, but the exchange of opinion and testimony on the subject was very free and, what was best of all to me, every one present took part in prayer. This encouraged me, just before we closed with the doxology, to broach the subject of the concert for our library, and, to my surprise, every lady indorsed it heartily, only it was proposed to wait until September as so many would be absent in July at the Chautauqua Meetings at Pacific Grove.

Oct. 1.—Have been too busy to write much in my diary lately. On September 23 we gave our library concert. Mrs. Gates, "assisted by home talent," sang. Mrs. Brown, also assisted by home talent, furnished ice-cream and cake free to every one of the large audience present. We cleared sixty dollars, and there was not one particle of friction from the time it was proposed until the last dish was washed and put away. I *know* the Lord was in it!

Dec. 5.—Our books have come. How tempting they look!

Feb. 26.—Thirty-one ladies present today. Our subject—"Adoniram Judson." We gave our whole time to it. Every one said it was the best meeting they ever attended and cannot say enough in favor of our library that had helped us out on every point for to-day's feast.

Dec., '89.—At the meeting to-day I spoke of the enjoyment and instruction we have derived from our library the past year and suggested that we *all* take *Woman's Work* for 1890, and thus secure a fresh library supplement every month.

I had asked the Lord to bless this re-

quest, but I was surprised when without any more solicitation twenty-two ladies stepped up immediately after meeting and gave their names for the magazine!

It shows what my mother always said, that "interest begets interest," and the more you read on missions the more capacity for such reading you will have.

Harriet A. Newell.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

THE LITTLE AUXILIARY MEETING.

THE President, Mrs. Winsome, had announced that the meeting for May would be held at her house and had urged the members all to be present, as usual assigning to each some part of the programme.

The first Wednesday afternoon of May was at hand, and the little President, having collected together Bibles, hymn-books, *Tidings*, leaflets, and various newspaper clippings, sat down to freshen her memory on the topics so soon to be discussed.

The clock struck two.

"I do wish they would be punctual for once," thought she. "It would be so encouraging to begin precisely on time."

Half past two, the time for opening the meeting.

"But I know they'll be here directly," soliloquized the hopeful President. "I'll wait ten minutes cheerfully."

The minute hand had counted off the ten.

"I won't begrudge them another ten," said she with a little sigh. "Mothers have so many things to delay them, and young ladies find so many attractions."

Another ten had passed.

"Well, well, I'll be patient, although it is trying. But I don't know their hindrances, so I'll allow them still another ten minutes, and what may not happen in ten minutes?"

But the third ten only fared like its predecessors. A shadow flitted across the face of the disappointed President, but was gone when she opened her hymn-book and sang, "Jesus, keep me near the cross," etc., after which she read the monthly Bible lesson, "Sacredness of Childhood," carefully reading the references from her own precious Bible. Then she knelt and prayed a tender, earnest, loving little petition to her most trusted Friend—that the blessed knowledge of Christ, the children's friend and great deliverer, might speedily be carried by the women and children of Christian countries to all the suffering little ones of heathen lands. Neither did she forget to mention her absent sisters, each by name, that though absent in body they might not forget to devote that consecrated hour to the Lord and His cause.

No. 26 was selected and the voice of the lone singer seemed upheld by invisible choristers as she reverently, rapturously sang:

"Jesus, I love Thee; Thou art to me
Dearer than ever mortal can be.
Jesus, I love Thee, Saviour divine;
Earth has no friendship constant as Thine.
Tenderly folded safe on Thy breast,
There be my refuge, there let me rest."

"Secretary's report!" called the faithful officer. "I knew our beloved Secretary's illness would prevent her coming."

"Treasurer's report!" "Our Treasurer has been indisposed for some weeks, and I think she, too, has been detained by sickness. But I'll hand her my dues and a little offering besides—a thank offering, because this meeting is not a failure."

"Miscellaneous business!"

"I would suggest that a committee be appointed to investigate the cause of this general absence. As no one puts the motion before the house, I take the liberty of appointing Mrs. Winsome a committee to visit the members personally and extend sympathy whatever the affliction that is detaining them from this meeting."

"Roll-call. Response by Scripture quotations concerning children."

"And they brought young children to Him, that He should touch them; and His disciples rebuked those that brought them. But when Jesus saw it He was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein. And He took them up in His arms, put His hands upon them, and blessed them."

"There, I have quoted for myself and for all the rest."

"Paper from *Tidings* on general subject—Mrs. Goodly. I think Sister Goodly is tending the sick, so I must read the article in her stead."

Then Mrs. Winsome read aloud the paper on "Children of Pagan Lands," from first to last.

"Reading of the leaflet, 'Hindu Widows —Mrs. Wordful. Sister Wordful is always pressed with duties, and no doubt something very important now claims her services. I shall also read the leaflet." A few minutes were devoted to the leaflet.

"Essay, 'Children of China'— Mrs. Pushhard. I am aware that at this season Sister Pushhard is always attacked with a violent house-cleaning fever that baffles every remedy, human and divine, till it has run its course and burnt itself out. I fear that she is now suffering from that painful malady and regret that I am not prepared to fill her place."

"Essay, 'Children of India,' Miss Annie Alden. Can it be? I fear it is too true. I saw that beautiful commencement dress and heard her say she had added the price of the making to the material in order to have an elegant costume and consequently would be obliged to make it herself. Poor child! What time has she to think of India's wailing little ones? Dresses *versus* missions. Well, they may come nearer an even balance that I have even suspected. At any rate, Annie shall hear no reproach from me, for a young girl's heart is a tender thing and must be handled carefully. Then there are some mysteries that only the Infinite can fully comprehend."

"Song, 'Dismiss us with thy blessing, Lord,' etc." "Closing Prayer:" "Dear Jesus, I thank Thee for This blessed meeting. It has been very sweet to spend an hour so close to Thee. Come again to our next meeting, and though no one else should come Thou and I will have a good time together. My soul shall renew her strength in Thee, and Thou shalt have love's offering from me. Amen."

"The meeting is dismissed."

A few minutes later Mrs. Winsome was kindling a fire in the kitchen stove, and, with a face as radiant as a sunny summer sky, went about preparing tea.

Missionary Tidings.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Story of Mexico. By SUSAN HALE. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) 12mo, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

This was the twenty-fourth volume to appear in the very complete series of *The Story of the Nations.* The opening pages are occupied with introducing the country and the successive shadowy peoples of Mexico, and the conclusion of the Conquest brings us to the middle of the volume. Then follow in due course the Spanish Viceroys, Yturbide, Santa Anna and General Scott, Buena Vista and Chapultepec, the episode of poor Maximilian, and we end with Diaz in the present. It will be seen that the central thread on which all else hangs is governmental. A chapter on Humboldt's visit and another upon "Society," in which Madame Calderon's journals are quoted, make an interesting break.

Miss Hale's confidence is in the Aztecs rather than the people of Spanish blood, and if her sketch of the "devout and godly *cura*" is more sanguine than our knowledge of facts will permit us to believe in—but not more than we would love to believe—we do heartily agree with her, that "purity, honesty, charity, the love of his neighbor, duty to himself, the knowledge of God are only needed as his (the Mexican's) first foothold in upward progress."

A White Umbrella in Mexico. By F. HOPKINSON SMITH. (Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston and New York.) From the delicate dedication, "To the most charming of all the señoritas I know—my little daughter Marion," through the artistic, unstereotyped, half-tone illustrations to the cover, this book is all daintiness. It has scarcely any hard Mexican names scattered over its pages and does not aim to be a very earnest book, but it is rather like a pleasant Spanish ballad.

Medical Missions. Facts and Testimonies to their Value and Success. (The Missionary Echo Publishing Company, 85 Macdonald Ave., Toronto, Can.) Price 6 cents; 50 cents per dozen.

This is a useful little hand-book, compiled by Dr. Wanless, our missionary lately gone to South India.

SUGGESTION CORNER.

One of our missionaries who well knows what bearing the heat and burden of the day is writes in a private letter:

"Speaking of stories, I love to read one now and then, and it refreshes me, too, and helps me to feel there is still beauty and love and joy in this world. There are so many lovely stories in process of enactment all the time in America and you are part and parcel of so many pleasant happenings that you do not need to feed your heart out of a book as we do here. I feel all these things more now than I did the first term of ten years I spent here. There is no glamor or romance about our work now; it is earnest, persistent fighting against idolatry, sin and the devil."

AN aged minister at Cortland, N. Y., says:

"I fancy that if Meroz, in the fifth chapter of Judges, had carried water to the wounded, or even gone to the brow of the hill which overlooked the field of their battle and shouted, 'Hurrah for brave Barak!' that the curse would not have been shot at him."

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

1334 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

President, Mrs. WM. E. SCHENCK.

Correspondence with Missionaries, Mrs. C. N. THORPE, Mrs. C. E. MORRIS, Miss L. FLANIGEN.

Concerning Special Objects, Miss M. D. PURVES; with Presbyterial Societies, Mrs. D. R. POSEY; with Auxiliary Societies, Miss L. W. JORDAN; with Young Peoples' and Children's Bands, Miss F. U. NELSON; for copied letters, Miss A. BODINE.

Candidates will address Mrs. S. C. PERKINS.

Treasurer, Mrs. JULIA M. FISHBURN.

Send all letters to 1334 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Directors' Meeting first Tuesday of the month, and prayer-meeting third Tuesday, at 12 M., in the Assembly Room. Visitors welcome.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (PHILADELPHIA) will be held in the *Church of the Covenant, Washington, D.C.*, April 30 and May 1.

By resolution of the Board of Directors it has been decided that hereafter delegates to the Annual Assembly of this Society shall pay their own expenses for entertainment in whatever place it shall meet and that the change be initiated at the meeting of 1890. The Executive Committee of the Presbyterial Society of Washington City, in accepting the resolution, express sincere regret that they can not have the anticipated pleasure of extending their hospitalities to those who will attend the Assembly. *Mrs. I. F. Macfarland, 1421 K. St., Washington, D.C.*, will reply to all inquiries from those desiring to attend the meeting, whether delegates or not, concerning reduction in railroad rates and in regard to good boarding places. This change in the method of entertainment has been made by request of a large number of constituents. The Society will thus be enabled to hold meetings in such localities as will best serve the interests of the work, although such city or town may not afford sufficient accommodation for delegates and friends in private homes. Additional information will be given in April magazine.

The books of our Treasurer, Mrs. Fishburn, are closed April 20. Money received after that date cannot be credited on this year's account. There has been a gratifying improvement in regard to early and prompt payments throughout the year.

REV. AND MRS. G. A. LANDES and family, who have been spending a quiet year at Gettysburg, Pa., returned to their home in Brazil in January. The same steamer carried other precious cargo: the Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Porter, formerly of Teheran, Persia, also sailed for Brazil, hoping to find there a favorable climate and opportunity for many years of missionary service.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE comes to the front in the support of Miss Agnes Orbison, who starts for India in February. She expects to assist Miss Wherry at Dehra.

MISS NELLIE MCGILVARY, born in Siam, returns thither to take up her life work in the country of her parents' adoption.

MRS. W. M. HAYES, of Tungchow, who has stood at her post through trials of failing health, has returned home for recuperation and rest.

MISS NANCY HUNTER, whose name has been associated with the Dakota Indians at Yankton Agency for the past nine years, is now Mrs. E. J. Lindsey, of Early, Iowa, with the prospect of further faithful service as the wife of a home missionary.

ANOTHER marriage among our missionaries took place in Siam in September last, that of Rev. J. B. Dunlap and Miss M. E. Stoaks, who left her Ohio home in the fall of '88 to teach in the Bangkok school. After a year of good health in that trying climate, Mrs. Dunlap writes of her bright hopes for usefulness in the new home.

LETTERS from Mrs. Hepburn, dated Yokohama, tell of the delightful return voyage of sixteen days from port to port, the courtesies of friends all along the route, and the happy missionary party of "ten, representing four Boards, on the Oceanic. We enjoyed thoroughly each others' society; all were going to work for the same Master."

REV. MR. GOOD, of Kangwe, made us a pleasant, cheery call last month on his way to various preaching engagements in this vicinity. With health restored and a burning zeal for Africa, he looks forward to a return to that country with his family before long.

NEW AUXILIARIES.

Erie Presbytery, Sunville, Pa.
West Virginia Presbytery, Fairmount, W. Va.

NEW BANDS.

D. C., Washington, West St. Church, Willing Workers.
Ohio, Carrollton, Althea.
Penna., Crafton, Armor Bearers.

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest.

ROOM 48, MCCORMICK BLOCK, S. E. CORNER RANDOLPH AND DEARBORN STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.

President, Mrs. BENJ. DOUGLASS.

Correspondence with Missionaries in India and among the North American Indians, Miss MATTIE P. HALSEY; Japan, Mrs. L. V. ANGLE; South America, Africa, Syria and Korea, Miss ANNE H. GILES; Persia, Miss SOPHEA RHEA; Mexico, Siam and Laos, Mrs. W. G. CRAIG; China, Mrs. L. K. STEVENS.

Correspondence with Auxiliaries and concerning Organization, Mrs. GEO. H. LAFLIN, Mrs. N. D. PRATT; Concerning Special Objects, Mrs. N. W. CAMPBELL; With Young Peoples' Societies, Mrs. HENRY H. FORSYTH; Concerning Candidates, Mrs. H. T. HELM; Concerning Visitors for Societies, Mrs. GEO. BANCROFT.

Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. FARWELL.

Meetings every Friday at 10 A. M. Visitors welcome.

DIED—On Sunday, Jan. 19, at his residence in Chicago, Mr. A. H. Hoge, in his 91st year.

The above notice in the daily papers told us that our beloved and honored President Emeritus, Mrs. Hoge, had been called to pass through deep waters of affliction. After sixty years of such companionship as is allotted to few in this world, Mr. Hoge has been called to his home above, leaving his widow in her age and feebleness stricken and bereaved.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of the Northwest—which would really be the twentieth had it not been for the great Chicago fire of 1871—will be held out in what our Eastern friends would call the "far West," in the capital city of the great State of Nebraska. The 1st church, S. W. corner of M and 13th streets, Lincoln, welcome us for the 23d and 24th of April. Doubtless many familiar faces will be absent on account of the distance from headquarters, but the meeting will be attended by others who have never had the privilege of one of these helpful, inspiring occasions, and be the means, we hope, of great increase of missionary interest in that wonderful region. Let all unite in earnest prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit upon all who may attend, and upon the leaders who have charge of the preparations. Invitations, with full particulars regarding the General Chairman, and directions concerning appointing delegates and sending names, have gone to the Societies. The railroad rates will be published as usual, in April, in *The Interior*, and *Herald and Presbyter*.

THE blanks for Annual Reports have been sent out, and we hope the officers will notice the request at the head of the local blanks. Do not wait to record the last dollar, as the money column in the printed report is taken from the Treasurer's books at Room 48.

THERE must be faithful, hard work in the weeks remaining, or our Treasury will fall far short of last year. At this writing (Jan. 20) we have received nearly four thousand dollars *less* than last year. Of new work we have promised to aid: Lakawn, building houses, $540; Wei Hien, $690; Korea, $407; house in Jedeideh, $500; Merida, Yucatan, $800; finishing and furnishing at Saltillo, $1,500. Besides, we have Dr. Bradford's medical work, $616; medical work in Teheran, $765; school work in Osaka, $100; Kanazawa Girls' School, $60; Union College in Tokyo, $200; Training School for men in Canton, $450, making an addition of $6,628 which we have promised to raise. Will you not all help us to keep these pledges?

THE various denominations having Woman's Board headquarters in Chicago have for several years held a union all-day meeting during the Week of Prayer. This year Friday, Jan. 10, was selected, that being the day upon which the "World's Missionary Committee" had determined to hold the prayer-meeting in Exeter Hall, London. The meeting convened in the 1st Methodist Church. The London programme was followed, although not in order. The first hour was occupied by the Baptist ladies, Mrs. Haigh, Dr. Daniels and Mrs. Bacon, taking the subject, an outpouring of God's Spirit upon the women of the Churches at home. The second hour the Methodist ladies prayed especially for union among all engaged in Woman's Work and for blessing upon it. During the hour Mrs. Towner gave a sketch of twenty years' work of their Board and Mrs. Meyer spoke of their Training School in this city. The third hour the Congregational ladies, led by Mrs. Moses Smith and Mrs. Capron, took up the subject of women converts in the missions and prayer that they may be steadfast and zealous. A part of this hour was given to Mrs. Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, who took the subject of work among the Jews. The fourth and last hour the Presbyterians took charge, Mrs. Rhea leader. Theme: praise for doors of opportunity opened, for obstacles removed, workers raised up; called for many prayers of thanksgiving, and short addresses were given by Mrs. Laflin and Mrs. Penfield.

Mrs. Avery, representative of the Union Missionary Society, was accorded a portion of this hour. The Friends have also usually united in this meeting, but were detained this time. These union meetings are growing more and more necessary to our ladies and we hope will be held for many years to come.

WE have new leaflets, "The Call," a Bible reading, for leaders of Societies; price two cents, or fifteen cents per dozen; also "A Study in Proportion," price two cents, or twenty cents per dozen. This last we have bought from the Baptist Society. "A Manual of Missions," for Mission Circles and Bands, price, five cents each. Address W. P. B. M., Room 48 McCormick Block, Chicago.

NEW AUXILIARIES AND BANDS.

Chicago Presbytery, Lake View, "Early Blossoms."
" " Englewood, 60th St., Ch.
Kalamazoo Presbytery, Niles, "Pearl Seekers."
Nebraska City Presbytery, Utica.
Peoria Presbytery, Farmington, "The Addie Ramsay Band."
Pueblo Presbytery, Pueblo, Mesa Ch., Young Ladies'.

Women's Board of For. Miss. of the Presbyterian Church.

NO. 53 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

President, Mrs. HENRY N. BEERS.

The regular prayer-meeting is held the first Wednesday of every month at 10.30 A. M., lasting one hour. Visitors cordially welcomed.

Each other Wednesday there is a half-hour meeting for prayer and the reading of missionary letters, commencing at the same hour.

For special department of each Secretary see third page of cover.

Address all letters to 53 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. City.

THE Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New York, will be held on

Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10, in the First Presbyterian Church, Elmira, N. Y.

Two officers from the Executive Committee of each Presbyterial Society and one delegate for every five auxiliaries in each Presbyterial Society are entitled to vote. These will please communicate before April 1 with Mrs. Robert McDowell, 509 William St., who will see that places of entertainment are provided for them. Any others who desire to attend the meeting are requested to communicate also with Mrs. McDowell, as the ladies of Elmira desire to extend their hospitality to all who may attend. If any cannot be provided for they will be notified regarding pleasant boarding places and hotels.

"AT our Praise Meeting, which was *such a good meeting* and so well attended, the offerings amounted to $117. From $77 the first year, $101 the next, we report this year $117.78. We propose to make this amount up to $125." This is an extract from a letter of Mrs. H. F. Tarbox, Secretary of the Society at Batavia, N. Y.

ANOTHER item from Bridgehampton, L. I.: We have a club for "Children's Work" this year and I would like a few copies of the paper for a neighboring society. It seems to me this is beginning at the right end, because of the enthusiasm of the children and the fact that what interests them interests the parents. I sent to the mission rooms for 125 copies of "As I have loved you," and inclosed one to each member with an invitation to a praise meeting.

MISS EMMA ROBERTS is still resting at her home in Atlanta. She hears from Miss Van Duzee that Miss Dale is giving her most efficient help. They have also an excellent Native teacher, one of the last year's graduates from the Girls' School at Tabriz.

MISS ADELINE HUNTER writes from Teheran. She, with her party, had been detained a week by a storm which met them on the Caspian. It was impossible for them to make a landing and they were obliged to put back to Baku. When Teheran was reached, they learned of cholera at Hamadan, and, unacclimated as she was, it was considered especially imprudent to go there. The patience of the Misses Montgomery seems destined to have its perfect work. Meanwhile Miss Hunter in her temporary home is studying the language and helping Mr. Ward in the boys' school.

BRAVE Miss S. C. Smith has left Sapporo and her isolated life and is now at Paris, on her way to America. She says she needs to rest thoroughly before she is strong enough for the excitement incident to her return to America after nine years' absence. Then, too, she wants to furbish up her French and German, as those languages are being introduced into Japan, and the knowledge of them, even if limited, gives her additional power. The government has granted her just a year's furlough.

MISS HOLMES writes from Tripoli, Dec. 29, of the prevalence of typhoid fever. One of the teachers in the school had died. She had learned that Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge was in Beirût and hoped she would be induced to come there if the sickness abated. We may anticipate with great pleasure the report of the school which may come to us from our honored and beloved senior Vice-President.

MRS. HERBERT ANDREWS, who has brought the needs of India most vividly before us at many of our meetings, is with her husband under appointment as missionary to India. It will be remembered that Mrs. Andrews was for some years in India; she was known to us then as Miss Hutchinson. She returned to this country for her health and to study medicine. Having accomplished this purpose and her health being now completely restored, she returns next summer with added powers to her work.

MISS M. E. BAILEY, of Vermont, goes out also to the Girls' Boarding School at Woodstock, India, February 8.

NEW AUXILIARIES.

Lyons Presbytery, Y. L. M. S., 1st Ch., Huron.
North River Presbytery, Mission Circle, Wassaic.
Steuben Presbytery, "The True Blues," Hammondsport.
" " Y. L. M. S., Painted Post.
Syracuse Presbytery, Y. L. Mission Circle, Canastota.
" " Golden Rule Band, Westminster Ch., Syracuse.
Westchester Presbytery, Missionary Chips, Mission Band, Katonah.
Westchester Presbytery, Boys' Mission Band, 1st and 2d Ch., Peekskill.

Woman's Presbyterian For. Miss. Society of Northern N. Y.

10 WASHINGTON PLACE, TROY, N. Y.

President, Mrs. H. B. NASON.

Correspondence with Missionaries in Persia, Syria, India, Japan and Africa, Miss ELEANOR MENEELY, 30 Elk Street, Albany.

Correspondence with Missionaries in China, Guatemala, Siam and Idaho, Miss ANGIE C. WING, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Correspondence with Societies and Bands in Albany and Columbia Presbyteries, Mrs. F. C. CURTIS, 136 Hudson Avenue, Albany.

Correspondence with Societies and Bands in Troy and Champlain Presbyteries, Miss M. C. EDDY, Glenwood, Troy, N. Y.

Special Object Secretary, Mrs. JOHN H. DENNIS, Waterford, N. Y.

THE time remaining before the Annual Meeting is very short; only one month more is left in which to complete the record of the year, yet much can be accomplished in these four closing weeks to make us rejoice and take courage for a new year of work.

Do not take it for granted that the money your Society or Band pledged at the beginning of the year is all paid and in the hands of the Treasurer, but be sure and go to the meeting this month, listen attentively when the Treasurer's report is read, and if your pledge has not been met, remember that you have a personal responsibility in securing the amount lacking.

The books of the Assistant Treasurers close April 1, and as the Annual Meeting will be held April 16 and 17 this gives only two weeks in which to make up the report; hence the importance of sending all moneys promptly. Be sure and empty the treasury; don't carry a balance over, which in an account with the Lord is doing business on a poor principle. Please remember that the Societies and Bands in the Troy and Champlain Presbyteries send their money to Mrs. Charles Nash, 110 Second Street, Troy, N. Y.; those of Albany and Columbia to Mrs. B. W. Arnold, 11 Ten Broeck Street, Albany, N. Y.

BLANKS will be sent to all Societies and Bands this month. The Secretaries are requested to give them prompt attention and return them at the date requested with all questions answered. Promptness in the matter of filling out the blanks will save the Corresponding Secretaries much trouble and will insure correctness in the report of the home work.

NOTICE of the Annual Meeting, with the names of speakers that may be expected, will be given in the April magazine. An invitation will be sent from the ladies of the Second Church, Troy, to all Societies and Bands as well as the notice from the Recording Secretary; this latter will give full particulars in regard to railroad reductions. Please see that this notice is read from your pulpit at least two Sabbaths in advance of the meeting, and that the names of all delegates are forwarded to the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee in Troy at the time specified.

ONE of our Secretaries has expressed a fear lest our receipts suffer from the prevailing influenza. We expect better things. If you are detained by sickness from the meeting when your Society takes up the annual collection, see to it that your subscription is paid, all the same, in time to be included in this year's receipts. We suggest the subject of thank offerings. Have not many of us reason to be grateful for the sorrow that has been spared us while so many this past winter have been called to give up loved ones, or because some dearly-loved one has been given back to us from the brink of the grave? And in what better way could we show our gratitude to our heavenly Father than by a gift that shall go to bring light and comfort into homes darkened by sickness and death in heathen lands?

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Southwest.

No. 1107 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

President, Mrs. Kate M. IRWIN, St. Charles, Mo.

Home Corresponding Secretary: Miss AGNES H. FENBY, 3116 Lucas Avenue, for auxiliary and miscellaneous correspondence.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Miss BLANCHE BURNETT, 3937 Bell Avenue.

Special Object Secretary, Mrs. J. A. ALLEN, 1107 Olive Street.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. MILLER, 1760 Missouri Avenue.

Meetings of the Board are held at the Presbyterian Rooms, 1107 Olive Street, second floor, St. Louis, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 2 P. M. All interested in missions are invited to be present.

Missionary literature can be obtained at the "Rooms," between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Mail orders should be addressed to "Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Southwest, 1107 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo."

THE "early birds" of the Southwest hold their Annual Meeting in Topeka, Kansas, this year. As this page is read arrangements for the meeting will be in progress. What are you doing, dear Auxiliaries, to make the occasion a success? Have you chosen your delegate? Let every woman of our organization feel that *she* is in a measure responsible for the success of the Annual Meeting.

The preliminary meeting will be held Tuesday evening, March 25; the regular business meetings Wednesday and Thursday, 26 and 27, instead of 25 and 26, as stated in Feb. *W. W. W.*

FROM Kolhapur, India, Miss Jennie Sherman writes: "So I am really in Kolhapur, the city of *two hundred and fifty heathen temples* and one temple to our Lord and Master. We average, practically, about one to every five thousand people in this place. Christ is needed by these people more than anything else in the wide world. Moral reform and civilization will never take His place."

MISS WHALEY, in the Chicago Medical College, writes of increased interest and pleasure in her studies. Miss Darlington sends word from the Training School there. Miss Reams writes from the Presbyterian Hospital Training School, St. Louis. These three are preparing for the foreign field.

NEW AUXILIARIES.

Glendale, Kansas.
Calvert, "
Irwin, Missouri.

Receipts of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, from January 1, 1890.

[PRESBYTERIES IN SMALL CAPITALS.]

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, Central, 200; 1st Ch., S. S., 125; Ellicott City, S. S., dime off., 7; Miss H. S. Thompson, 6.50, 338.50

BLAIRSVILLE.—Ebensburg, 25; Greensburg, 23; Plum Creek, 15; Poke Run, Y. L. B., 4.28, 67.28

CARLISLE.—Carlisle, 2d, 16, Y. L. B., 87.83; Chambersburg, Falling Spring Ch., 84.94, Y. L. B., 100; Dillsburg, 6, Christian Endeavor, 1.34; Harrisburg, Market Sq., 170.44, Macedonian Bd., 160, S. S., Senior Dep't, 38.08; Harrisburg, Pine St., 190; Mechanicsburg, Boys Brigade, 8, Birthday Bd., 14.29; Middle Spring, 36; Millerstown, 1; Newville, Hopeful Workers, 100; Paxton, 35; Shippensburg, 50; Upper Path Valley, 23.67, 1,172.59

CHESTER.—Avondale, 37.87; Berwyn, 11, Boys' Bd., 3.50; Bryn Mawr, thank off., 54; Bryn Mawr College, 250; Chester, 2d, 15; Frazer, 10; Oxford, 1st (thank off., 30), 155; Wayne, 25; West Chester (thank off., 240.37), 283.37, Y. P. B., 12.50, 857.24

CHILLICOTHE.—Bloomingburg, 10, Gleaners, 10; Chillicothe, 3d, 8.50; Concord, 7.75; Frankfort, 8.50; Greenfield, 16.43; Hillsboro', 50, Sycamore Valley Bd., 7.25; Marshall, 8; Mt. Pleasant, 5; North Fork, 10, Cheerful Givers, 4; Pisgah, 7.50; Washington C. H., 10; Waverly, 2.50, 165.43

CLARION.—Academia, 6.50; Beechwoods, 42; Oil City, 2d, 7.85; Gleaners, 30.75, Pansy Bd., 14.77, Y. P. S., 39.97, S. S., 2.85; Punxutawney, 10.50; Reynoldsburg, Little Builders, 3.75; Richland, 4.45; Tionesta, 103.34, 266.73

COLUMBUS.—Blendon, H. Bushnell Bd., 5; Columbus, 2d, 10; 5th Ave., 11.40; Westminster, 19.40; London, 15, Finley Bd., 12.50, Mrs. Finley, 7.50; Lower Liberty, 11.25; Rush Creek, 6, 98.05

DAYTON.—Dayton, 1st, 50; Greenville, 7, S. S., 10; Springfield, 2d, 32; Yellow Springs, Fred Coan Bd., 8, 107.00

ELIZABETH.—Dunellen, 25; Elizabeth, Association, 100, 2d Ch., Bd., 50, Westminster, Bd., 350; Lamington, 44.20; Metuchen, 17; Plainfield, Association, 136.45; Rahway, 2d, 23; Roselle, 13.32; Westfield, 47.50; Woodbridge, Lilies of the Field, 30, 836.47

ERIE.—Bradford, Silver Link Bd., 24.25; Cool Spring, 4.85; Fredonia, Bd., 13.30; Greenville, 19.40; Girard, 8.22; Harbor Creek, 3.88; Meadville, 1st, 21; Meadville, 2d, 24.25; Mercer, 1st, 34.92; North East, Willing Workers, 18.43; Oil City, 1st, 25; Mt. Pleasant, Sandy Lake and Stoneboro', thank off., 13; Warren, 216.48, 426.70

HUNTINGDON.—Alexandria, Hartslog Val. Bd., 20; Altoona, 1st, 85.23, Y. L. S., 70; Altoona, 2d, 70; Bellefonte, 100.46, Beaver Bd., 50, Loring Bd., 25; Birmingham, 33.95, Mountain Sem. Bd., *special*, 51, Warriors' Mark Aux., 121.74; Duncansville, 5.25; E. Kishacoquillas, 34.58; Hollidaysburg, 113.45; Huntingdon, 50, S. S., dime off., 8.37; Lewistown, 115; Lost Creek, 20.25; Lower Spruce Creek, 51, Heart and Hand Bd., 24.45; Lower Tuscarora, 12.90; Martinsburg, Gibson Mem'l, 22.15; Mifflintown, 24.80; Milroy, 15; Penfield, 5, Do-Your-Best Bd., 15.23; Pine Grove, 23.10; Port Royal, 20.96, Stewart Circle, 13.29; Sinking Valley, 34.18; Gleaners, 56.55; Snow Shoe, 9; Spring Creek, 121.09; Spruce Creek, 391.14, Mizpah Bd., 9.95, Cool Run Bd., 12, Colerain Forge Bd., 52; Tyrone, Moore Bd., 5; Williamsburg, 50, 1,982 17

LACKAWANNA.—Ashley, 26; Athens, 12.50; Carbondale, 18.50, Pansy Bd., 16; Harmony, 30; Honesdale, 48.78; Langcliffe, 90; Little Meadows, 5; Montrose, 60; New Milford, 4; Pittston, 1st, 26.31, Parke Bd., 48.32; Plymouth, 29.40; Scranton, 1st, 75, Juv. Asso'n, 125, Lowrie Bd., 50; Scranton, 2d, 128.50, Golden Rule Bd., 25; Scranton, Green Ridge Ave., 35; Scranton, Washburn St., 19.94, Kefr Shima Bd., 15, Gleaners, 2.48; Shickshinny, 9.20, S. S., 14.80; Towanda, 50, Stewart Bd., 15; Troy, 20, Birthday Bd., 6.25; Tunkhannock, 20.60; West Pittston, 28.30, Willing Workers, 10, Y. P. Bd., 10.50, D. Livingstone Bd., 23; Wilkes Barré, 1st, 81; Wilkes Barré, Mem., 50, Memorial Circle, 60; Wyoming, 14, S. S., 5, 1,308.38

LEHIGH.—Mauch Chunk, S. S., 93.42

MONMOUTH.—Freehold. Y. L. B., 24.00

MORRIS AND ORANGE.—East Orange, 1st, 100; New Providence, 15; Orange, Bethel, Y. L. B., 9.31; Orange, 1st, 100; Orange, 2d, 200; Orange, Central, 44; South Orange, Vailsburg S. S., Ready to Help Bd., 3 04, Burden Bearers, 1.44, 472.79

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Amwell, United 1st, 10 50; Amwell, 2d, 13; Bound Brook, 20; Dayton, 12.49; Lambertville, 100; Pennington, S. S., 40; Trenton, 1st, 200, Golden Hour Circle, 15, Inf. Sch., 25; Trenton, 2d, Inf. Sch., 25; Trenton, 4th, 105.50, Y. L. B., 18, S. S. Class, 84 cts.; Trenton, Prospect St., 66, Girls' Bd., 4.83, 656.16

NEWTON.—Andover, 5; Belvidere, 1st, 40, Sowers of Seed, 9.50, Primary Class, 12.50; Belvidere, 2d, 9.45; Blairstown, 7 50; Harmony, 15; Newton, Primary Class, 5; Phillipsburg, Westminster, 10.42; Stewartsville, 12.50; Stillwater, 32.59; Washington, 100; Wantage, 3.25, 266.71

PHILADELPHIA.—Calvary, Humphrey Bd., 50; Hollond, 25; Walnut St., Peking Bd., 7.50; W. Spruce St., Monday Evening Club, 2.50, Mrs. C. E. Morris, *special*, 15; Woodland, 296, W. K. Eddy Bd., 12.20, 408.20

PHILADELPHIA, CENTRAL.—Arch St., Mizpah Bd., 25; Cohocksink, Y. L. B., 40; Columbia Ave., I. H. S. Bd., 10.13; Memorial, Lilies of the Field, 8.72, S. A. Mutchmore Bd., 3.20; North, B. L. Agnew Bd., 50; Olivet, 50, Olivet Graham Bd., 9; Oxford, 100; Princeton, Y. L. S., 30, Hastings Bd., 26.74; Shepherd, 75; Temple, Workers, 50; West Arch St., 212, Mrs. S. B. Rowley, *in mem.*, 25, Y. P. B., 143, Daughters of the King, 26.50, Carrier Doves, dime off., 7.87, 892.16

PHILADELPHIA, NORTH.—Doylestown, 37.50, Andrews Bd., 0.65, Willing Workers, 2.55; Germantown, 1st, 125, Junior Eliot Bd., 7.35, Eliot, 6.25, Ann. Meeting (Aux. and Bds.), 58; Germantown, 2d, 62.50, Tulpohocken Bd., 40, Seek and Save Bd., 5; Germantown, Market Sq., Mrs. S. N. Garrett, 26; Hermon, Boys' Bd., 34; Manayunk, 17; Neshaminy of Warminster, 25; Pottstown, 22, 477.80

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.—Buffalo, 17; Cadiz, 48.70, Earnest Workers, 16; Cambridge, 10.85; Crab Apple, 42.13; Gleaners, 22.50; Martin's Ferry, 17; Mt. Pleasant, 19; Nottingham, 45, Y. L. S., 36.36; St. Clairsville, 43; Pres. Soc., 45.59, 363.13

SHENANGO.—Clarksville, 20; Leesburg, 19, Y. L. B., 15; Mt. Pleasant, 30; New Brighton, 66; Neshannock, 28.31; New Castle, 1st, Credo Workers, 30; Rich Hill, 17, Y. P. C., 40; Westfield, 10.90; W. Middlesex, 23.13, 299.34

STEUBENVILLE.—Beech Spring, 15.50; Carrollton, 30.25; Cross Creek, 31; Dennison, 20; E. Liverpool, 30, Mission Stars, 5; E. Springfield, 17.50; Long's Run, Y. P. B., 17.60; Potter Chapel, 7; Still Fork, 7; Two Ridges, 9.25; Uhrichsville, 15; Wellsville, 58.22, Morning Star Bd., 18, 281.32

WASHINGTON.—Burgettstown, Y. L. S., 5.55; Cross Creek, 50; Lower Ten Mile, 25; Upper Buffalo, 62.50; Washington, 1st, 37, Sewing Soc., 142.14, Cornes Bd., 25; Washington, 2d, 31.91; W. Alexander, 75, Hold the Fort Bd., 26; Wellsburg, 27.10, Mackey Bd., 19.10; Wheeling, 1st, 158.03; Sydney Ott Bd., 32.58, Cherith Bd., 25.15, 742.06

WASHINGTON CITY.—Darnestown, 26.11; Falls, 8.90; Washington, 1st, 25; 4th Ch., 5.25; 6th, 10; 15th St., 5; Assembly, 10; Covenant, 75.75; Eastern, 4.47; Gurley Memorial, 17.60; Metropolitan, 25, Mateer Bd., 10; New York Ave., 8.60, Youths' Soc., 25; Unity, 8.60; Western, 12.50; West St., 28; Westminster, 31.25, 327.43

WEST JERSEY.—Camden, 1st, 54.16; Hammonton, Christian Endeavor, 6; Salem, 75.45, 135.61

WESTMINSTER.—Bellevue, 50; Chanceford, 70; Lancaster, 50, Bearers of Light, 25; Leacock, Lucy Leaman Bd., 15; Little Britain, 25.20; York, Calvary, 25.19, 260.39

WOOSTER.—Apple Creek, 8.38, Y. L. B., 9.02; Creston, 2.13; Doylestown, 4; Jackson, 14.60; Mansfield, 15; Millersburg, 28; Children's Bd., 2.35; Orrville, 17.20; Savannah, 11, Pearl Seekers, 15; Wayne, Light Bearers, 2; W. Salem, 15; Wooster, 1st, 13, 156.68

ZANESVILLE.—Coshocton, 32, Cary Bd., 19 27; Duncan's Falls, 10; Homer, 10; Mt. Pleasant, 3.75; Mt. Vernon, 13; Pataskala, 6; Roseville, 3; Utica, 5.05, Y. L. B., 2; Zanesville, 1st, 10; Zanesville, Putnam, 43.75, Infant Sch., 9.80; Zanesville, 2d, Y. L. B., 10, 177.71

MISCELLANEOUS.—Baltimore, Md., Wm. Dugdale, *special*, 40; Columbus, O., Estate of Mrs. Eliza H. McGee, 10; Phila., G. W., 61; Ravenswood, W. Va., Bessie Bechtel's In-Mite Box, 1.25; Scranton, Pa., Lilies of the Field, 14; Interest on investment, 46.80, 118.05

Total for January, 1890,	$13,510.44
Total since May 1, 1889,	$46,441.84

MRS. JULIA M. FISHBURN, *Treas.*,
1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Feb. 1, 1890.

Receipts of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, to Jan. 20, 1890.

ALTON.—Lebanon, 10, 10.00

BLOOMINGTON.—Bloomington, 2d, Y. P. S., 70, Cheerful Workers, 3.25; Chenoa, 13.75; Ridgeville, Mrs. A. L. Gould, 35.45, 122.45

CAIRO.—Carbondale, 10; Golconda, 6; Murphysboro, 17.50, 33.50

CHICAGO.—Austin, Girls' Band, 14.38; Chicago, 1st, 75; 2d, 65.25, S. S. B., 21.58; 3d, 100; 4th, 213.94, Boys' and Girls' Band, 6.26, Lower Lights, 25, Mothers' Mite Society, 17.81; 5th, S. S., 6, Rose Bud Band, 3.12; 6th, 20.75, Y. L. S., 4.50; Campbell Park Ch., 25; Church of the Covenant, 7; Jefferson Park Ch., 10; Evanston, 42; Hyde Park, 20; Joliet, Central Ch., 18.87, Dean Y. P. S., 7.47, S. S., 16.62, Christmas Off., 36.46; Lake Forest, 35.40, Y. P. S., 8.75, S. S., 30, Madam Wm. H. Ferry, 100; Miss Alice Lindsley, 10; Mrs. Green, 10; By sale of watch, 18; By sale of mittens, 1, 970.16

CHIPPEWA.—West Superior, Mission Bd., 5.00

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Bedford, 13.60; Clarinda, 17, Y. L. M. B., 15, Mrs. S.'s S. S. cl., 1.15; Corning, W. W. A., 12.50; Council Bluffs, 14, S. S., 42; Emerson, 5; Hamburg, 5; Logan, 3.50; Bd., 4.75; Y. P. M. S., 2.25; Menlo, 9.60, S. S., 5; Shenandoah, 11; Red Oak, 12.87, 174.22

DENVER.—Denver, Central Ch., 75.85, Y. L. B., 90; Highland Ch., 16.55, 182.40

DETROIT.—Ann Arbor, Helpers' Bd., 20; Detroit, 1st, 70.50; Memorial Ch., 26.66; 2d Ave., 50; Church of the Covenant, Hastings, M. S., 25; Westminster Ch., Y. L. S., 10; Pontiac, 50, Y. L. S., 7.50, 259.66

DUBUQUE.—Dubuque, 2d, King's Daughters, 10, Y. L. S., 15, Miss M. A. Pollock, 30.05; Littleton, 7.76; Sumner, 2.43, 65.24

DULUTH.—Duluth, 2d, 5.72

FORT DODGE.—Calliope, 11.64; Dana, 17.76; Ft. Dodge, Infant Class, 5.45; Ida Grove, 5; Jefferson, S. S., 5.53; Le Mars, 10; West Bend, 75 cts., Sioux City, 1st, 15, 71.13

FORT WAYNE.—Elkhart, 50; Ft. Wayne, 2d, 13; 3d, Bd., 25, 88.00

FREEPORT.—Freeport, 1st, 25.00

GRAND RAPIDS.—Grand Haven, 45.25

HASTINGS.—Blue Hill, 5; Kenesaw, 8, 13.00
HURON.—Fostoria, 12.10; Fremont, 20; Olena, 3; Sandusky, 4.95; Tiffin, 12.81, 52.86
IOWA.—Burlington, Praise Off., 41.63, Bd., 21.88; Fairfield, 12; New London, 6; Spring Creek, 4.75 86.26
KALAMAZOO.—Allegan, 8; Richland, 35.50; Schoolcraft, 3; Three Rivers, 5.64, 52.14
LIMA.—Lima, 50, Infant Class, 9; Blanchard Ch., 32.25, S. S. B., 6.25, 97.50
LOGANSPORT.—Concord Ch., 6.58; Crown Point, 2.50, King's Children, 2.50; Laporte, 47.77, Y. P. S. C. E., 7.70; Meadow Lake Ch., 6.25; Michigan City, 5.75; Mishawaka, 7.56, S. S., 2.01; Monticello, 8.50, Y. P. S., 4.48; Pisgah Ch., 12.19; Plymouth, Bd., 6.85; South Bend, 1st, 10, Bd., 60, Y. P. M. S., 6.15; Union Ch., 6.95; Valparaiso, 34.95; West Union Ch., Gleaners, 2, 240.78
MADISON.—Poynette, S. S., 8.02
MONROE.—Erie, 9, Pansy Bd., 9.35; Monroe, 18; Pertersburg, 2.50; Tecumseh, Y. P. S., 50, 88.85
MUNCIE.—Marion. 7.50; New Hope, 2.25; Peru, 5.83; Wabash, 17.50, Cheerful Givers, 21.25; Winchester, 2.60, 56.93
OTTAWA.—Aux Sable, 11.15; Mendota, 5.75; Morris, 13.04, 29.94
PEORIA.—Canton, 48.40, The Little Owls, 10; Delavan, 1.50, S. S., 4.15; Elmira, 7.70, Temple Builders, 11.66; Galesburg, 18.78, Pearl Seekers, 20.45; Green Valley, 6.25; Knoxville, 25, Whatsoever Bd, 6.38; Lewistown, 27.30; Peoria, 1st, 16.55, E. R. Edwards Bd., 33.93, Little Lights, 7.45; 2d, 12 10, S. S., 5, Light Bearers, 12.74; Calvary Ch., S. S., 10; Grace Ch., 12.05, Christian Bd., 10.25; Princeville, 25; Prospect Ch. (Dunlap), 8, S. S., 50 cts., Salem, 4.80; Yates City, 40.88, S. S., 5.86, bal. 2 cts. 392.70
PETOSKEY.—Cadillac, 5; Harbor Springs, 1.54; East Jordan, 3.56; Mackinaw City, 1.80, 11.90
SAGINAW.—Lapeer, S. S., 26.85
ST. PAUL.—Minneapolis, Highland Park Ch., 14.90; Westminster Ch., 446.87; St. Paul, 1st, 13.24; Central Ch., 85, Y. L. S., 150; House of Hope Ch., 100, 792.01
VINCENNES.—Claiborne Ch., 5.80; Vincennes, 8.55; Werthington, 2.50, 16.85
WATERLOO.—Ackley, S. S., 23.46; West Freisland, German S. S., 4; East Freisland, German S. S., 3; Grundy Center, 5, Snow Drops, 1; Holland, S. S., 11.64; Morrison, 9.70; State Center, Cheerful Workers, 4.85; Toledo, Y.L.B., 6.68, S. S., 2.60, 71.93
WHITEWATER.—Shelbyville, 12.50, S. S., 10, 22.50
WINNEBAGO.—Marinette, 14.75
WINONA.—Albert Lea, S.S., Mrs. Botsford's cl., 4.10, Mrs. Wilson's, 7, Miss E. Armstrong's, 9, Mrs. Ellickson's, 10, Mrs. I. Botsford's, 5.61, Miss M. Armstrong's, 2, Miss Batchelder's, 1.50, Miss Hazelton's, 4.10, Mrs. Skinner's, 11; Albert Lea College, Y. L., 14.45; Preston, Curran Bd., 3.50, 72.35
MISCELLANEOUS.—Merrillon, Wis., Mrs. A. Purnell, 5; St. Paul, Minn., Mr. D. A. Matthews, in the name of Mrs. J. A. Ranney, 2; Deer Wood, Minn., Mrs. R. H. Morford, 2; Bequest from "a warm friend of Foreign Missions," per D. P. Temple, 8; Springfield, Ill., Mrs. R. H. Hening, 5; Interior Subscriptions, Rock Island, Ypsilanti and Lake Forest, 3, 25.00

Total for month,	$4,213.15
Previously acknowledged,	25,895.41
Total from April 20, 1889,	$30,108.56

MRS. C. B. FARWELL, *Treas.*,
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1890. Room 48, McCormick Block.

Receipts of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church for January, 1890.

BINGHAMTON.—Cortland, 102.11
BOSTON, MASS.—Boston, Columbus Ave., P. off., 34.75, Y. L. S., P. off., 34.75; East Boston, P. off., 10; Litchfield, N. H., P. off., 8; Portland, Me., P. off., 27.65; Providence, R. I., P. off., 16; Roxbury, P. off., 19.30; South Framingham, P. off., 6; Taunton, P. off., 8.75; Windham, N. H., P. off., 9.50, 174.70
BROOKLYN.—Ainslie St., 7.14; Classon Ave., 28.33; Duryea, 12.67; 1st, 9.77, P. off., 3; Greene Ave., 2.91; Hopkins St., S. S., 5.84; Lafayette Ave., 71.61, Mrs. D. McWilliams, 75, Cuyler Bd., 25; Memorial, 29.16, P. off., 25; Prospect Heights, 6.41; 2d, 1.75; Throop Ave, 28.99, Girls' Bd., 1.17, Boys' Bd., 1.82; Trinity, 13.09; Westminster, 10.88, 359.54
BUFFALO.—Buffalo, Calvary, 9.85; Central, 100; Lafayette St., 8.50, P. off., add'l, 25 cts., Heacock Bd., 50; Wells St., Y. P. S. C. E., 14; Westfield, S. S., Pri. Class, 20, 202.60
CAYUGA.—Auburn, Calvary, Y. L. S., 15; 2d, Girls' Miss. Soc., 53; Cayuga, Cheerful Givers, 11.38; Port Byron, P. off., 15; Weedsport, P. off., 5.50, 99.88
GENEVA.—Canandaigua, P. off., 11; Geneva, 50; Penn Yan, P. off., 20; Seneca Castle, 18.25, 99.25
HUDSON.—Unionville, 5; Washingtonville, 25, 30.00
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Hopkinsville, 13.50; Louisville, Central, 30: College St., P. off., 22.85; Warren Memorial, 30, 96.35
LYONS.—Clyde, 35, S. S. Miss. Soc., P. off., 15; Lyons, 41.88, 91.88
MORRIS AND ORANGE, N. J.—Morris Plains, Faith Bd., 25; Morristown, South St., 150; Summit, Central, S. S., 100, 275.00
NASSAU.—Freeport, 16.83; Glen Cove, 18.50; Hempstead, 7; Huntington, 2d, 25; Islip, P. off., add'l, 1; Newtown, 5; Smithtown, 3.33, Y. Miss. Workers, 5.98, 82.64
NEW YORK.—Brick, 224, P. off., 356; Calvary, Pastor's Aid Soc., 5; Church of the Covenant, P. off., 271.07, Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, 500; Fifth Ave., 500; Fourth, 90, Pansy Soc., 35; Fourth Ave., 125; Miss. Bd., 60; Harlem, Helping Hand, 35; Hope Chapel, 20; Madison Sq., 250; Park, 25, Seekers for Pearls, 82, Light Bearers, 3; Scotch P. off. box, 5.30; Thirteenth St., 25, Y. P. Bd., 31.30; Washington Heights, 20; West, 150, 2,812.67
NIAGARA.—Albion, 7.10; Knowlesville, P. off., 2.50; Lewiston, 67 cts.; Lockport, Calvary, 5; 1st, 20; Medina, 9, 44.27
NORTH RIVER.—Highland Falls, 3.20, S. S., 5.50; Newburgh, 1st, 60; Bethel, S. S., 35; Poughkeepsie, 5; Rondout, 7, 115.70
OTSEGO.—Cherry Valley, 12.50; Cooperstown, 25; Delhi, 2d, 22; Gilbertsville, 18; Oneonta, 8.75; Worcester, 32, 118.25
ST. LAWRENCE.—Adams, 12; Gouverneur, 13.50, 25.50
STEUBEN.—Addison, Y. L. S., 10, Band of Faithful Workers, 2.55; Arkport, 5.75; Canisteo, 12; Cuba, Miss. Bd., 25, 55.30
SYRACUSE.—Cazenovia, 10; East Syracuse, 7.57; Fulton, 25; Mexico, 8.75; Skaneateles, 78.95; P. off., 41.55; Whitelaw, 3, P. off., 5.56, 180.38
UTICA.—Boonville, 25; Clinton, 50, P. off., 32.19, one member, 50; Ilion, 2; Oneida Castle, P. off., 13.70; Utica, Bethany, S. S., one class, 5; 1st, 75, P. off., 117, Y. L. S., 25, S. S., 25; Memorial, S. S., P. off., 11.38; Westernville, 15, P. off., 16, 462.27
WESTCHESTER.—Bedford, Owen Bd., 20; Katonah, P. off., 11.74; Mt. Kisco, S. S., 6.26; Mt. Vernon, 8.14; Rye, P. off., add'l, 3; South Salem, 32.81, 81.95
MISCELLANEOUS.—Envelopes, 2.40; Fillmore, Utah, Pres. Home Miss. School, 4; From a class of boys, 1.83; Hamadan, Persia, Miss C. G. Montgomery, 20, a friend, 20; Leaflets and Calendars, 157.18; Mayesville, S. C., Goodwill Miss. S. S., 3; Newport, N. H., Mrs. M. M. M'Cann, 3.40; Waterloo, Legacy Mrs. Mary A. Warner, 953; Wilmington, Del., Mrs. R. W. Howell, 5, 1,169.81

Total,	$6,680.05
Total receipts from April 1,	$29,405.91

MRS. C. P. HARTT, *Treas.*,
53 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

MRS. J. A. WELCH, *Asst. Treas.*,
38 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

BOX LIST.

To Rev. Mr. Trippe, Salamanca, N. Y., for Indian Helpers, from Buffalo Societies.

Receipts of Foreign Fund of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Southwest, to January 30, 1890.

CHOCTAW.—Atoka, Miss H. Folsom, 2.50
EMPORIA.—Newton, 1st ch., W. M. S., 21; Waverly, 6.20; Wichita, 16.30, 43.50
KANSAS CITY.—Independence, 50; Kansas City, 2d Ch., W. M. S., 62.75, 112.75
LARNED.—Ashland, 2; Burton, Earnest Workers, 4.90, W. M. S., 12.75; Larned Pres. Soc., 6.38, W. M. S., 3.82; Lyons, 10; McPherson, S. S., 6.50, W. M. S., 6.65, 53.00
OSBORN.—Goodland Bd., 2.75
PALMYRA.—Brookfield, 11.00
ST. LOUIS.—Kirkwood, 6.25; St. Louis, Compton and Wash. Ave. ch., 125, 131.25
TOPEKA.—Leavenworth, 1st ch., Y. L. M. B., 40, W. M. S., 25.40; Topeka, 1st ch., W. M. S., 45; Westminster, Boys' B'd, 4.29, 114.69

Total receipts for Foreign Fund during month,	$471.44
Previously acknowledged,	2,742.38
Total receipts for Foreign Fund since Apr. 1, '89,	$3,213.82

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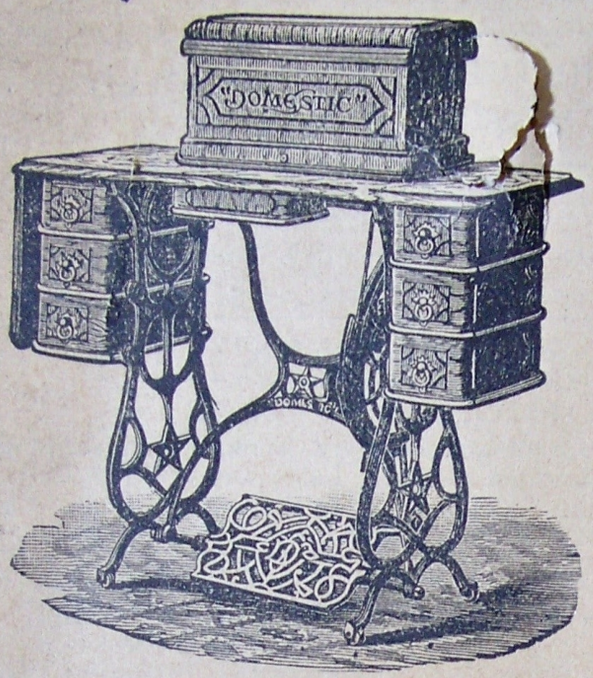

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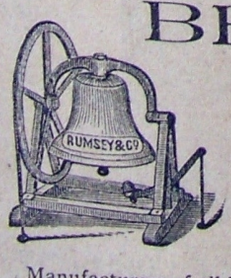

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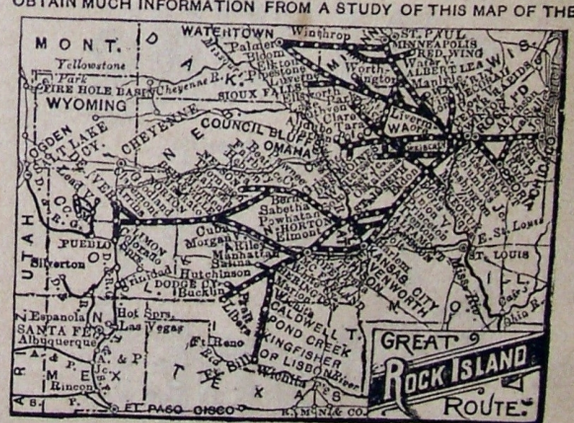

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